l. LIV. No. 6. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., March 25, 1925. Price $2.00 Per Year. 15 Cents Per Copy.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Devoted to the construction and operation of better grain handling plants.

SOLVING drive problems and reducing maintenance costs are two reasons for the increased use of Fawcus Herringbone Gear Elevator and Conveyor Drives in grain elevator operation.

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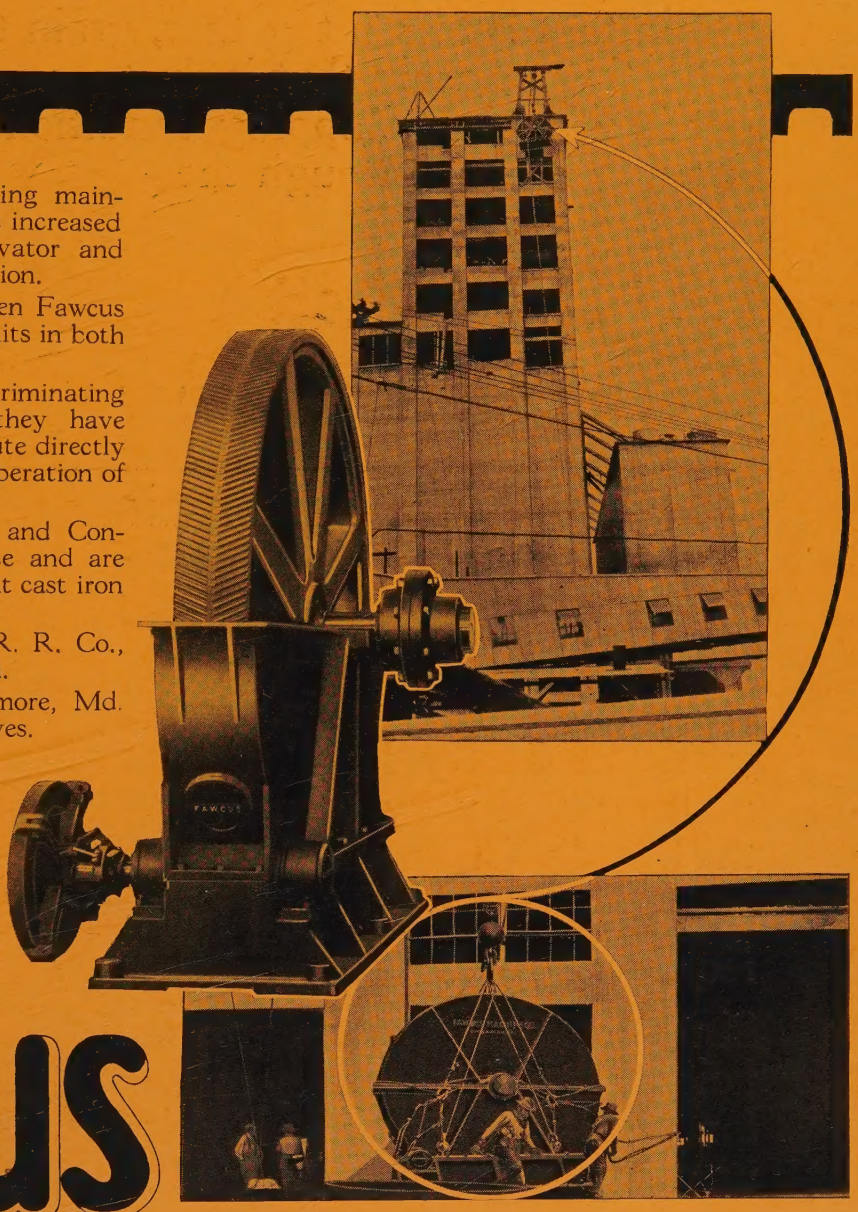

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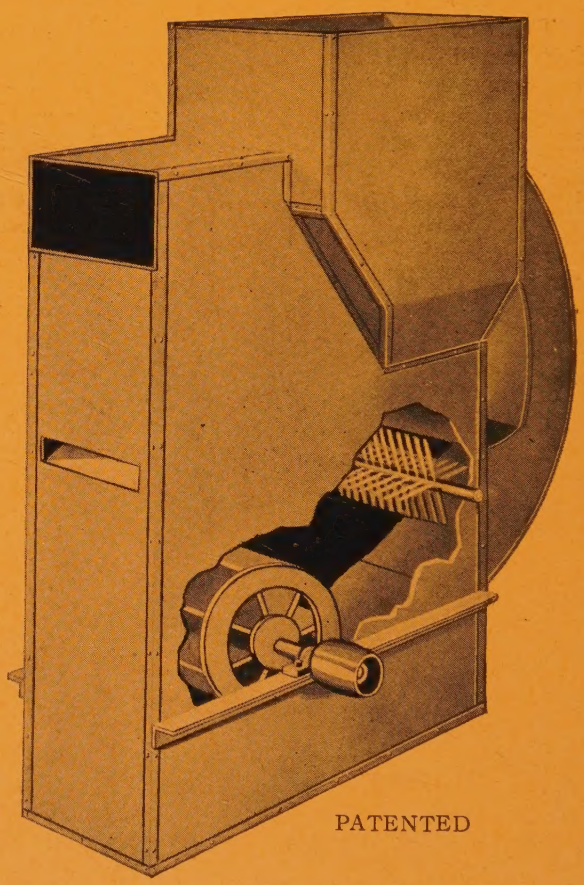

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HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

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(Continued on next page.)

Grain Dealers Journal, incorporated. Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interest of progressive grain and seed wholesalers, at 309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price $2.00 per year. 15c per copy. Entered as second-class matter August 5, 1898, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 5, 1876. Vol LIV, No. 6, March 25, 1925.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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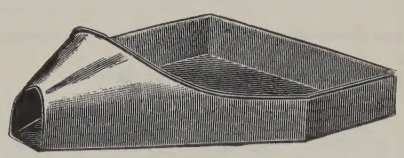

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309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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EFFICIENCY is our watchword; SATISFACTION your reward
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"You can't do better; You might do worse."

Cereal Grading Co.
GRAIN MERCHANTS
We buy, sell, store and ship all kinds of grain. Get our offers, or try us with your consignments.
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Sulphured, Natural and Clipped Oats, Barley, Durum Wheat. Also Milling Wheat and Buckwheat
Ask for Samples and Prices

ACCOUNT BOOKS For Sale By Grain Dealers Journal CHICAGO

DENVER

Grain shippers who are anxious to get the most from their grain will find it to their advantage to investigate the merits of the Denver market. After a thorough investigation it is a known fact that it will receive your shipments. Any of the Grain Exchange members listed below will be glad to give you any information you may desire. Better still—ship at least one car to any of them and be convinced.

T. D. Phelps Grain Co.
Wholesale Grain and Beans.

The Summit Grain Co.
Receivers and shippers of all kinds of grain.
Elevators: Denver, Cheyenne Wells and Arapahoe, Colo.

O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.
Receivers shippers o all kinds of grain.

Farmers Union Mlg. & Elev. Co.
Millers and Grain Merchants.
38th and Wynkoop Sts.

The Conley-Ross Grain Co.
Wholesale Grain.

The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.
Grain, Hay, Beans.

Rocky Mountain Grain Co.
Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic.

Denver Elevator
Wholesale Grain, Flour, Mill, Feed and Pinto Beans.
We operate 30 elevators in eastern Colorado.

Note:—All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract.

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Grain - Flour - Mill Feed
Delivered Philadelphia
Either Export or Domestic
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BUYERS—SHIPPERS
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GROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY
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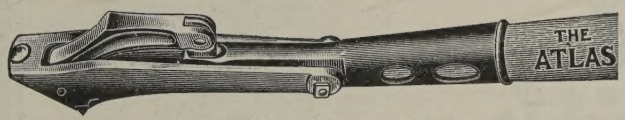

The Atlas Car Mover
The Car Mover With Power
When you put an Atlas under the wheels of a car there is never a question about moving it.
Compound Action Fully Guaranteed
The Best Car Mover on Earth
APPLETON CAR MOVER COMPANY
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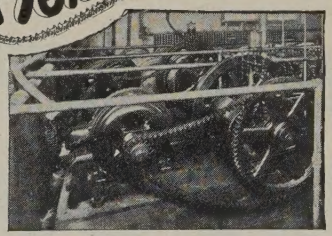

Morse Silent Chain Drives transmit at all times fully 98.6% of the horsepower developed by the motor.

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Shinn-Flat Lightning Rods are particularly adapted to protect Grain Elevators. Cable is braided in Flat form, providing for expansion and contraction when elevators are loaded or empty. Your liberal discount on fire insurance warrants this investment.

Shinn-Flat
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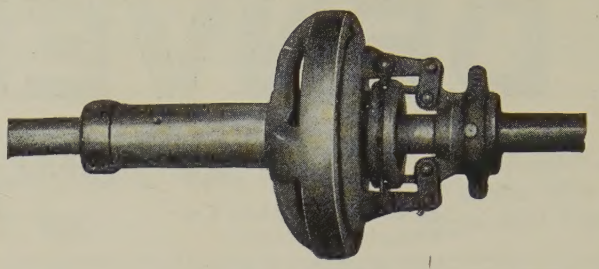
We Specialize

—on elevator installations, having special crews and experts familiar with good, permanent work.

Shall we equip YOUR elevator when in your district? Write us.

W. C. SHINN MFG. COMPANY
152 Whiting St., Chicago, Ill.



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Exposed parts encased where required. Write for booklet describing this powerful clutch. A trial will convince you that it is the ideal one for your elevator, mill or factory.

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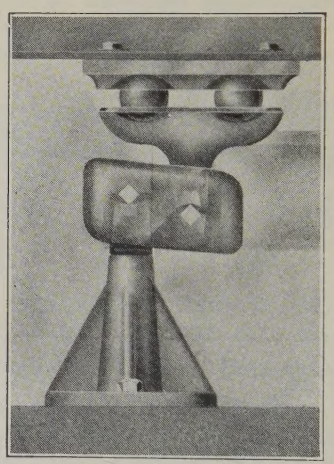

Seventy-two years of scale building have built into Howe Ball Bearing Scales the *utmost* in design and construction.

Howe features are exclusive—our ball bearing construction, our knife edge construction, our three lever construction, our lever stand construction, our extra heavy construction, etc. All of these features have gone to build up that excellent reputation as builders of scales that *endure*.

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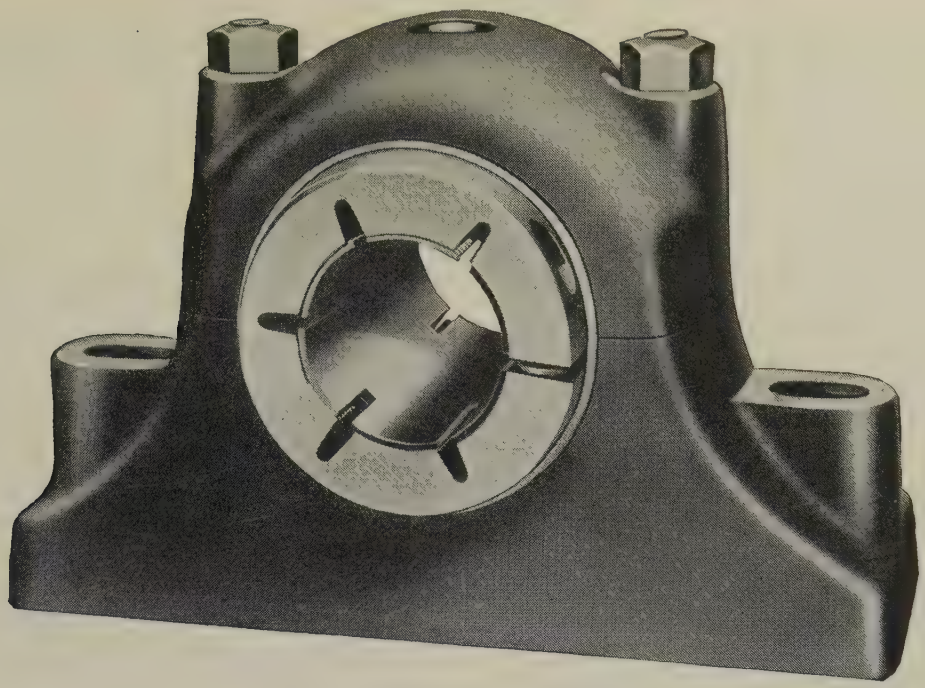
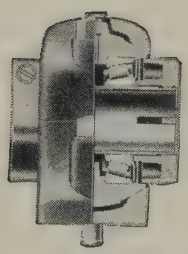


Another One
Timken-Equipped by Dodge

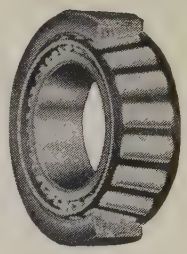


"The introduction of Dodge-Timken Roller Bearing Pillow Blocks naturally follows the favorable acceptance by the public of the Dodge-Timken Roller Hanger Bearing.

"Like the hanger bearing, it is the result of years of investigation and experience on the part of the Dodge organization in the development of power transmitting equipment, and is offered with the same assurance and under the Dodge trade-mark.

" . . . The Timken Tapered Roller Bearing was selected because of its ruggedness and ability to withstand severe service tests as evidenced by the fact that over 100,000,000 bearings have been sold during the last twenty-five years."

Thus Dodge, world's largest builders of "road beds for power," again go on record for results only Timkens provide.



Timkens carry *both* radial and thrust loads. Timkens minimize friction and power requirements. Timkens save lubricant and labor. Timkens last longer because the special Timken-fabricated steel assures the longest possible period of attentionless operation.

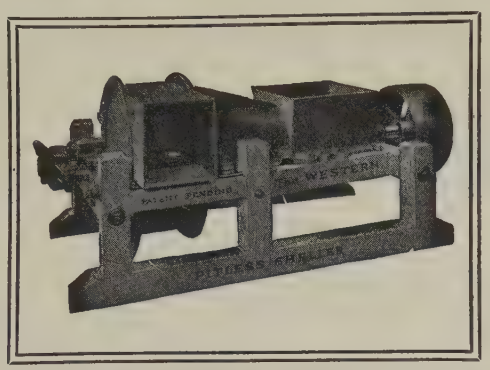
In Dodge pillow blocks and hanger bearings, as in so many industrial appliances by foremost manufacturers, Timken bearings are creating a new definition of industrial efficiency.

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY · CANTON, OHIO

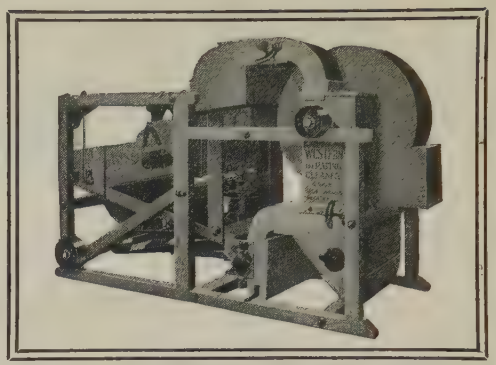
TIMKEN
Tapered
ROLLER BEARINGS

WESTERN

Grain Elevator Machinery Shellers and Cleaners



PITLESS SHELLER



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UNION IRON WORKS - DECATUR, ILL.

Mr. Elevator Manager,

Do you know that:

Myles Medium salt comes from America's purest salt deposits.

Myles Medium is 99.84% pure salt.

Myles Medium contains no moisture.

Myles Medium is non-hardening.

Myles Medium is sold on a non-hardening guarantee. This guarantee is not limited as to weeks or months and does not bar snowy, rainy or sleety weather.

Myles Medium can be used for any purpose on the farm, from the table to salting stock and curing meat.

This Medium salt costs less than other salt. You will save your customers money because you can sell it at a better price.

Mixed carloads of all grades.
Write us for prices:

Higbie Salt Company

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to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

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Agricultural Gypsum
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Coal Conveyor
Corn Cracker
Conveying Machinery
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Dockage Tester
Drain Circulating Pump
Dump
Dust Collector
Dust Protector
Elevator Brushes
Elevator Leg
Elevator Paint
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Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

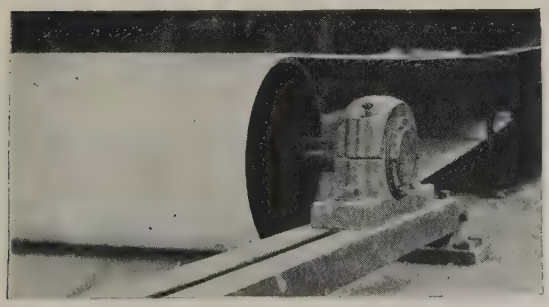
Information Buro

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Addition to Vancouver Harbour Commissioners' Grain Elevator No. 1

Hyatt Bearing Equipment In Most Modern Pacific Coast Grain Handling Terminal Elevators

Vancouver Harbour Commissioners' Grain Elevator No. 2



Typical Hyatt equipped self-aligning ball and socket pillow block used in these elevators

THESE two grain elevators have been important factors in the development of the Port of Vancouver, B. C., Canada. They handled a large portion of the record grain shipments made from this port during the seasons of 1923-24 and 1924-25.

The addition to Elevator No. 1 and the complete Elevator No. 2 were designed by The John S. Metcalf Company, Ltd., of Montreal, Canada, and are completely equipped with Hyatt roller bearings. The machinery was furnished by The Dodge Mfg. Co., The Plessisville Foundry, Webster-Inglis, Ltd., The Falk Corporation, and Messrs. Turbine Gears, Ltd.

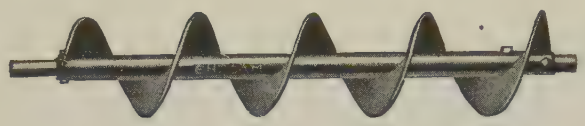
The proven dependability and efficiency of Hyatt bearings in many other terminal grain handling elevators led to their selection for the Vancouver installations.

Complete information on the manner of applying Hyatt bearings to conveying and elevating equipment will be furnished on request by our engineers, without obligation.

Write for a copy of the Hyatt Conveyor Bulletin. It contains 24 pages of valuable engineering data, designs, photographs of installations and other information of interest.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

NEWARK DETROIT CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
WORCESTER PHILADELPHIA CHARLOTTE
PITTSBURGH CLEVELAND MILWAUKEE



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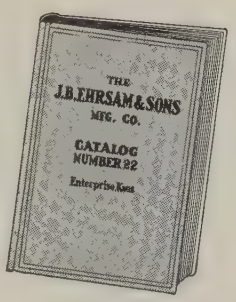
FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

WHEN you are in a rush for Grain Handling and Milling Equipment, remember we are here to serve you **—and quickly.** Large stocks of standard parts always on hand and on special equipment, our service will surprise you.

"EHRSAM"
GRAIN HANDLING MILLING EQUIPMENT

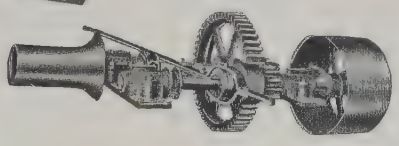
GET THIS VALUABLE CATALOG FREE



Every elevator and mill operator should have a copy of this valuable catalog. Besides showing the complete line of "Ehrsam" Grain Handling and Milling Equipment, it also contains data of much value to every operator. We suggest that you write for your copy today.

J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MFG. CO.
ENTERPRISE, KAN.

Manufacturers of Machinery for Flour Mills; Grain Elevators; Cement Plaster Mills; Salt Plants; Coal Handling and Rock Crushing Systems; Fertilizer Factories; Power Transmission, Elevating and Conveying Equipment.



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RUBBER BELTING

For many years the **Standard Belting** for elevators.

Specify this belting when contracting to build or remodel.

Demand it when ordering direct.

The Gutta Percha & Rubber-Mfg. Co.
301 W. Randolph St. CHICAGO
New York, Boston, Philade'phia, San Francisco Seattle

Receiving and Shipping Set of Grain Books

Grain Scale Book Size of page, 10½x15¾ inches. This indexed receiving book is designed to meet the needs of dealers who want something better than the ordinary. Separate pages are given to each farmer and all are indexed so that their accounts may be instantly located. If so desired, it can be used as a grain journal, the two "L. F." columns providing for posting both debits and credits and entering the numbers of the ledger pages.

The book contains 252 numbered pages of high grade heavy linen ledger paper, each ruled for 41 wagon loads, thus having room for 10,332 loads, in addition to a 28-page index. Together with "Grain Shipping Ledger" it forms a complete set of books of high grade.

This book is bound in heavy red keratol back and corners with black cloth sides, and its name is stamped in gold leaf on the front cover. **Order Form 23. Price, $4.50.** Weight, 6 lbs.

Grain Shipping Ledger. Size of page, 10½x15¾ inches. The Grain Shipping Ledger is the best shipping book money can buy, giving complete information regarding each shipment and the returns therefrom. Left hand pages show complete records of each shipment, while corresponding lines on right hand pages show details of the "Returns."

Each book contains 100 double pages of heavy linen ledger paper and a 16-page index, thus affording ample space for a large number of accounts. Each page is ruled for 50 entries, giving a total capacity of 5,000 cars to the book.

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Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St. **Chicago, Ill.**

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Ice at one end— Steam at the other

This belt is used by the Gilman Paper Co. of Gilman, Vt., to transport pulp from the ground wood room to the surplus pulp storage pile. An easy job *IF* you don't count weather conditions.

In winter it is hot in the wood room and the air is full of steam while out on the storage pile it sometimes goes to forty below! These extremes sap the life from an ordinary belt in short order—yet this Goodrich Belt stuck to the job for eleven years!

Every belt leaving the Goodrich factory has this wonderful capacity for service built into it. Highest quality—fifty-five years of experience are the reasons for its superiority.

Specify Goodrich for the usual drudge work or the spectacular job, sure that it will always deliver.

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ESTABLISHED 1870 *Akron, Ohio*

Goodrich
CONVEYOR BELTS

"Best in the Long Run"

GRUENDLER

Greater Feed Grinding Profits

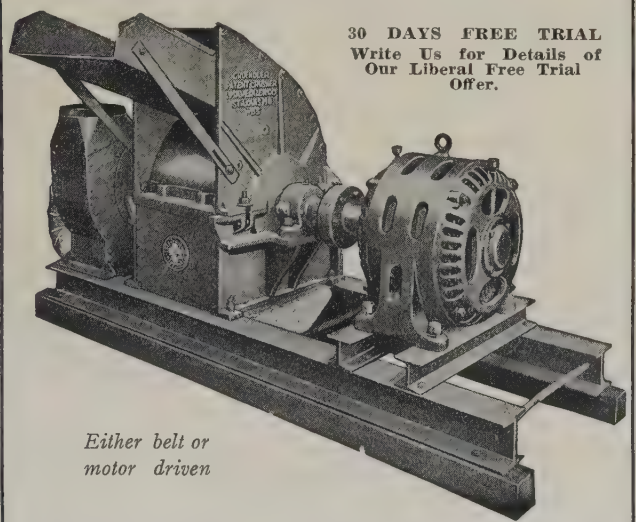
Gruendler grinders are maintaining a high reputation for scientific feed grinding in hundreds of grain elevators throughout the country. There's a Reason.

The installation of Gruendler grinders has enabled grain elevator operators to show a greater profit from their feed grinding business.

The Gruendler is the only grinder on the market that will grind oats and oats hulls satisfactorily.

The feed is automatic and positive, and they are thoroughly dependable, the metal and sand traps give Gruendler grinders the highest endorsement of insurance underwriters.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL
Write Us for Details of Our Liberal Free Trial Offer.



Either belt or motor driven

Gruendler Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

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Tri-State Machinery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
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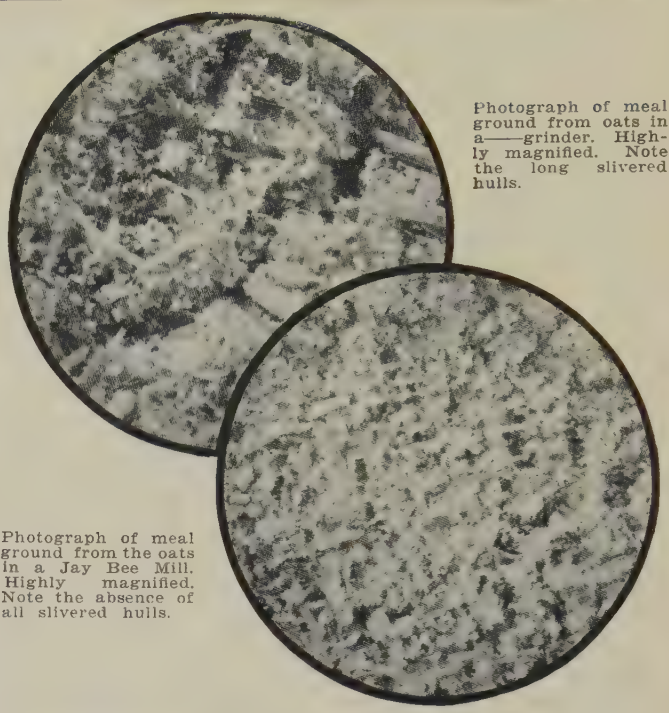


Photograph of meal ground from oats in a——grinder. Highly magnified. Note the long slivered hulls.

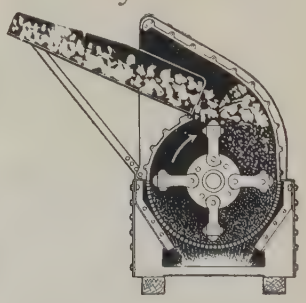
Photograph of meal ground from the oats in a Jay Bee Mill. Highly magnified. Note the absence of all slivered hulls.

One of these Circles Spells Success for You

Here is strong evidence of the advantages of the Jay Bee Mill over old-type grinders.

In the circle, showing the product of the Jay Bee, you see a finely powdered meal that will be promptly assimilated by live stock.

The Jay Bee Mill cuts, smashes, and batters its way through **whatever** material your customers bring you. It grinds finer on less power than any buhr or attrition mill made.



Note the hammers which, revolving fifty times a second, pulverize the material thoroughly.

Write today for a catalogue or a free demonstration at your mill by our local representative.

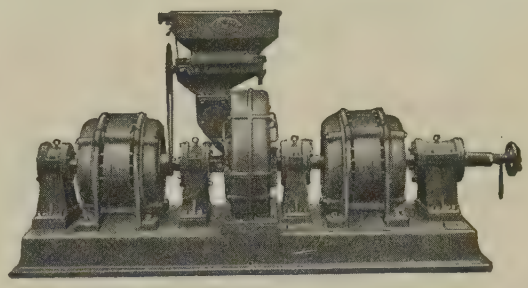
BOSSERT CORPORATION, Utica, N. Y.

JayBee

CRUSHER—GRINDER—PULVERIZER

Attrition Mill Builders for Thirty Years
Feed Mill Engineers for One Hundred

For one hundred years Munson engineers have superintended the construction of feed grinders—from the old upperrunner buhr mill to the present up-to-date ball bearing attrition mill. These years of experience are evidenced by the many practical devices with which all



Either Belt or Motor Driven
A size for every purpose

MUNSON BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILLS

are equipped—the convenient controls; runner heads always in tram; ease of access to all working parts; the original Undercut Rib grinding plate.

You owe it to yourself to get acquainted with this practical, modern mill.

Catalog 52 sent on request.

MUNSON MILL MACHINERY CO., Inc.

Established 1825 **Utica, N. Y.**

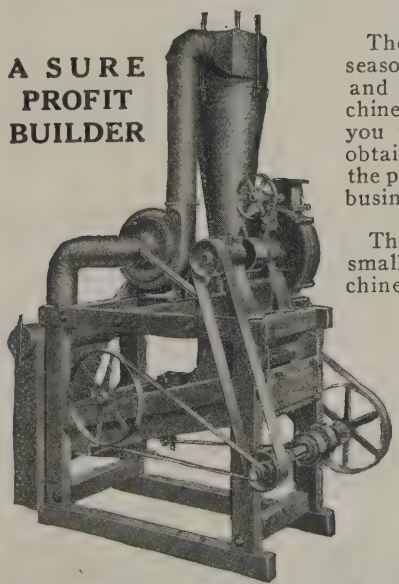
Feed Mill Specialists

UNIQUE

COMBINED CRACKER and GRADER

Produces uniform steel cut corn, grades it, and cleans it thoroughly in one operation

A SURE PROFIT BUILDER



The cracked corn season is coming on and with this machine in your plant you will be able to obtain a share of the profits which this business brings.

The first cost is small and the machine takes up little space in the plant. It is shipped complete, ready to be installed and operated without expense or delay.

Write us today for complete description.

ROBINSON MFG. CO.

42 Robinson Bldg., Muncy, Pa.

— CHICAGO OFFICE —
111 WEST JACKSON BLVD.

The Bauer

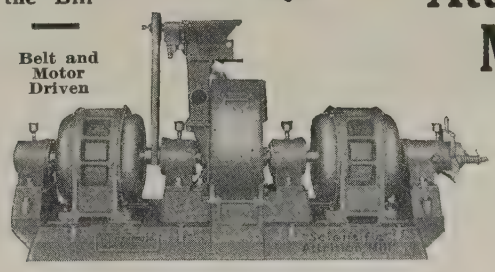
COSTS LESS PER HOUR

"The Mill that Fills the Bill"

Heavy Duty

Attrition Mills

Belt and Motor Driven



Accessible Interior Self Tramming Safety Quick Release

The Bauer Ball-Bearing Motor-Driven Attrition Mill

Put Your Grinding Problems Up to Bauer

Bauer Attrition Mills are made by Attrition Mill Specialists who have made a lifetime study and world-recognized success in building Attrition Mills that increase the output, decrease milling costs and put the Grinding Business in the profit-making class. **The Bauer Engineering Department is at your service without cost to you. Let Bauer solve your Grinding Problems.**

Send for Catalog

THE BAUER BROS. CO.

506 BAUER BLDG. **SPRINGFIELD, OHIO**

Makers of Bauer Attrition Mills, Corn Crackers, Cake Breakers, Centrifugal Reels, etc.

Use
ILLINOIS
Corrugated Zinc
for the
Roofing and Siding of

Grain Elevators
Warehouses
Sheds and
Farm Buildings

Zinc Cannot Rust

Investigate the low cost of Illinois Corrugated Zinc and compare with your corrugated sheets which require frequent painting to avoid rusting.

Engineering Service and Prices on Application.

The Illinois Zinc Company
PERU, ILL.

Chicago Office
332 So. Michigan Ave.

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Spontaneous Combustion
or
Just Plain Friction—

Which is it that causes Elevator fires?

Stop and Think it over

Spontaneous combustion, when it really does occur, probably is unavoidable—but you can prevent the ever-recurring disastrous results of friction by removing the cause.

That multiplicity of rollers and bearings which are constant danger sources, due to friction, may be dispensed with altogether by installing the

Safe and Simple Pipe Line Conveyors
of the
BERNERT
System
Grain Blowers
and
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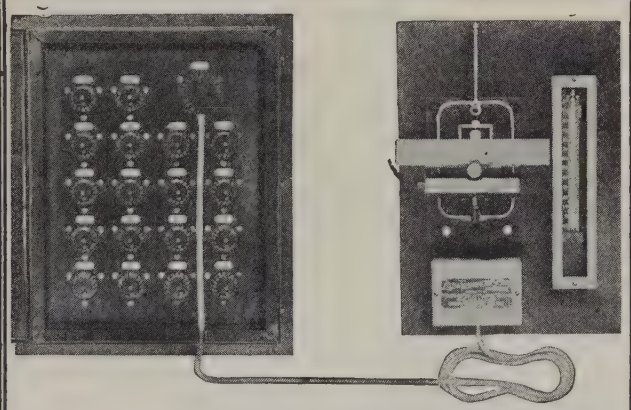
Write for full particulars.

We can "Show" you.

Portable or Stationary

BERNERT SALES CORP.
3805 Center St. Milwaukee, Wis.



The "ZELENY"
Protects Your Grain

A Few Zeleny Installations

Cargill Grain Co.
Pillsbury Flour Mills
Bartlett Frazier Co.
Updike Grain Co.
Armour Grain Co.
Larabee Flour Mills
New Orleans Public Elevator
Maney Milling Co.
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.
Red Star Milling Co.

It is a simple device for testing the condition of grain stored in bins or tanks, by giving at all times the accurate temperature of the grain, not merely at the bottom and the top of the bins, but at intervals of five feet up through the bins. It saves you money by eliminating unnecessary turning of grain, which entails shrinkage, time, labor, power and wear on machinery; prevents bin-burned grain; increases working capacity of plants by saving time.

Further data will be furnished on request.

Western Fire Appliance Works
542 S. Dearborn St. CHICAGO

Would You Like to Know—

how savings and economies can be accomplished in your mill, how you can eliminate fire hazard and accident hazard on transmission equipment?

HERE IT IS!

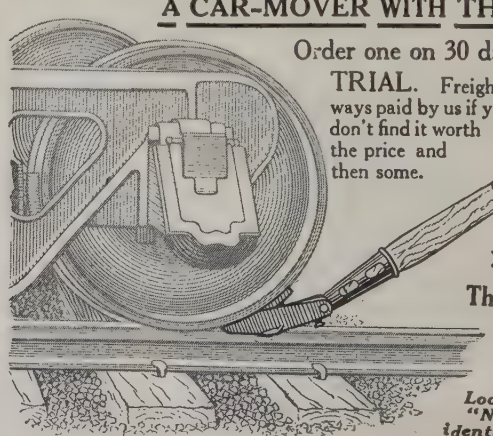
Established 1899

Yes? *Then just send in for a copy of the I X L Speed Reducer Book. It's yours for the asking*

FOOTE BROS. GEAR & MACHINE CO.
252-262 N. Curtis St., Chicago, Ill.

A CAR-MOVER WITH THE "PUSH"

Order one on 30 days' FREE TRIAL. Freight both ways paid by us if you don't find it worth the price and then some.

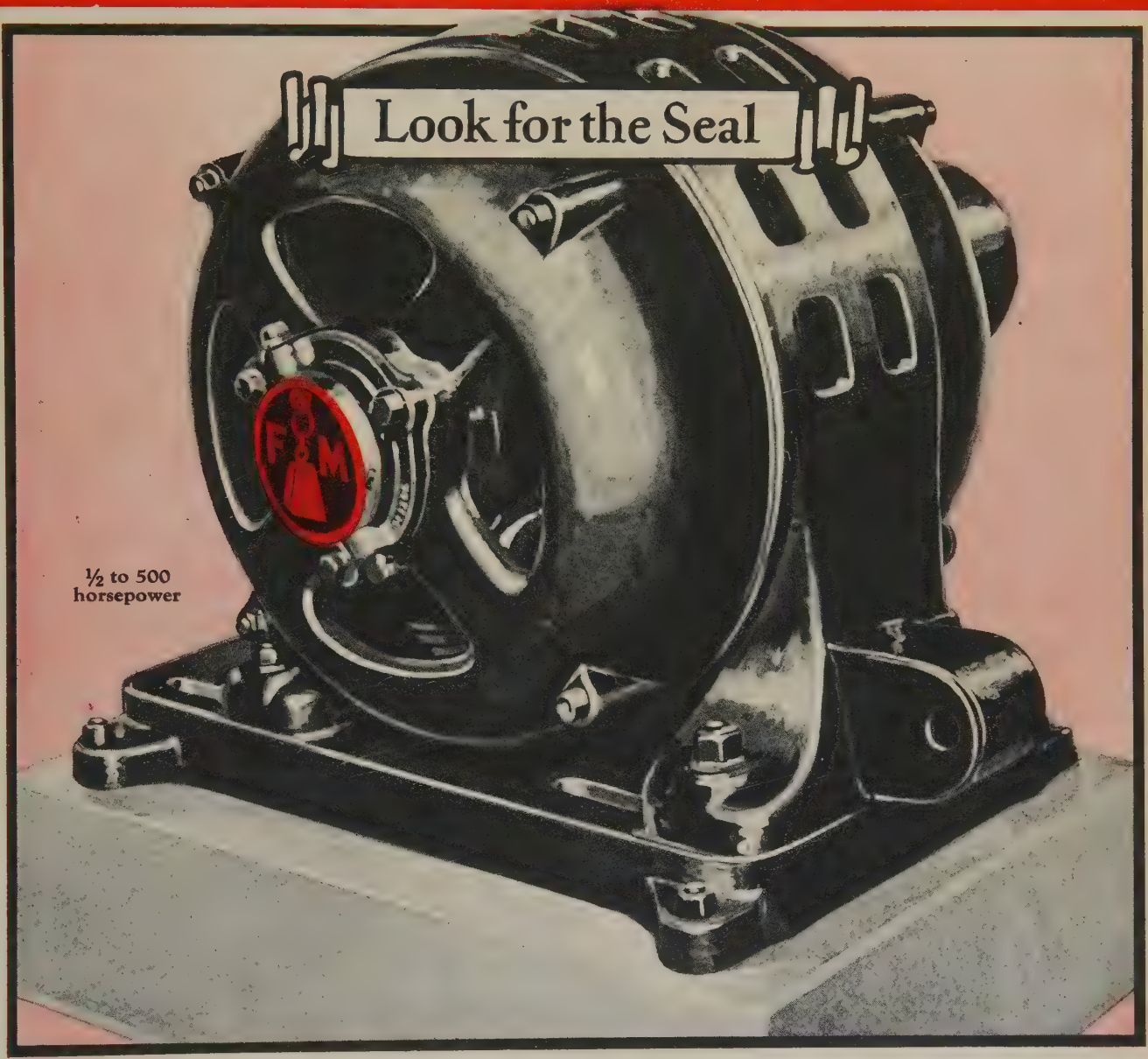


Get it from your dealer

The New Badger
ADVANCE
Car-Mover Co.
Appleton, Wis.

Look for the word "New Badger"—it identifies our product

FAIRBANKS-MORSE



Pioneer Manufacturers
OF
ball bearing motors

A-746-225159M

Three years of dust and acid fumes

"—not one cent for repairs!"

Grinding grit and dust—biting acid fumes—continuous use month in, month out—conditions in this fertilizer and acid plant offer, perhaps, as severe a test of unfailing dependability as a motor was ever given.

After three years of this service, the plant engineer writes: "We have fifteen of your motors, ranging from three to fifty horsepower, in operation in our Toledo plant, which have been in continuous operation for three years. Not one cent has been spent for repairs.

"We are at present, cleaning off the dust, with which we are plentifully supplied. The ball bearings are apparently in as good condition as the first day they were put in operation."

If you want to eliminate unexpected shutdowns that eat into profits, if you want a practical solution for your motor maintenance problem—a letter will bring our motor bulletin and put you in touch with a representative who can give you facts and figures.

Write to Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Indianapolis factory, Indianapolis, Ind.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Chicago
Manufacturers · Electrical Machinery, Oil Engines & Pumps
25 branches throughout the United States at your service
Fairbanks-Morse gave the ball-bearing motor to industry

FAIRBANKS-MORSE
motors and generators

"Eureka"—"Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery

Norfolk Municipal Elevator, Norfolk, Va.

Folwell-Ahlskog Co., Designers and Constructors

E. J. Martin, Manager — M. P. Greene, Superintendent

ONE of the biggest and busiest grain handling plants in the United States. The records of the Port of Norfolk, Va. show that, that city exported an extraordinarily large amount of grain. Most, if not all, of it passed through this house and was cleaned by "Eureka" Machines, which have been operating day and night, uninterruptedly. Their work has proven uniformly satisfactory in that export wheat treated by these modern Separators has been raised two grades.

We believe the "Eureka" to be the best machine of its class in the world. Ten years ago we first expressed this conviction. We were strong and sincere in our belief then. Now, it is shared so widely by others that it has virtually become the general consensus of opinion. "Best in its class" is a strong phrase, yet isn't it a fact that you always hear it applied to the "Eureka"?

"Eureka" and "Invincible" Grain Cleaners

You will find them everywhere in the big elevators and the small ones too.

REPRESENTATIVES:

Wm. Watson, 515—No. 111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago
J. Q. Smythe, 3142 Bellefontaine Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
F. E. Dorsey, 3850 Wabash Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
Bert Eesley, Box 363, Fremont, O.
Geo. S. Boss, Grand Hotel, New York City
S. W. Watson, Osburn House, Rochester, N. Y.
H. C. Purvine, 111 Fifth Street, Bristol, Tenn.

S. HOWES CO., Inc.

INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.

SILVER CREEK, N.Y.

"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

European Branch: 64 Mark Lane, London, E. C., 3, England

McMillin Wagon & Truck Dump

If you are having trouble in dumping long coupled wagons or trucks on your regular type of dump or if you are counting on making any changes in your driveway or sinks investigate this dump, as we believe it will come the nearest filling all requirements in the most practical and economical way, in cost of installing, ease of operation, and amount of power used.

One device will take the place of three or four and will handle any length or kind of vehicle regardless of their capacity.

There are no delicate or short-lived parts.

There are no parts to leak or freeze.

Write for circulars and description.

ADDRESS

L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

WHY-A-LEAK —STOP IT—

BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevents leakage in transit and are made for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost for this protection? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our car liners.

THE KENNEDY CAR LINER & BAG COMPANY

SHELBYVILLE, IND.

Canadian Factory at Woodstock, Ontario

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, $2.00

Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.

10,000 SHIPPERS Are now using

TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

Prevent CLAIM LOSSES

Write for samples and prices

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.
Chas. J. Webb, Vice President
617 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

It takes only a spark

—only a spark to wreck the labor of months, only the click of steel on steel to destroy millions of dollars worth of life and property

Tramp iron has many times been the cause of complete destruction—and tramp ron is sure to turn up in grain.

The cost of protection is so small. Keep it out with Dings High Intensity Magnetic Separator. Not a particle can escape. Get the Dings free bulletin.

Dings Magnetic Separator Co.
642 Smith St Milwaukee, Wis

Dings *"High Intensity"* **Magnetic Separators**

Universal Grain Code

Designed especially to reduce the telegraph tolls, to prevent expensive errors and to protect the business of grain dealers and millers. Its 150 pages contain 14,910 code words and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Includes Supplement of code words for the new Federal wheat, corn and oats grades.

Code is 4⅝x7 inches, printed on policy bond, bound in black flexible leather. Price $3.00.

You can greatly reduce your telegraph tolls by using the Universal. Try it.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back and with the use of a sheet of carbon makes a complete and perfect copy of the original on the stub which remains. The original tickets form the outer half of page, so the removal of any ticket does not release the others.

Each ticket has spaces for the following record: No., Date, Load of, From, To, Gross lbs., Tare lbs., Net lbs., Net bu., Price per bu., Test, Man On-Off, and Weigher's Signature. Size 9½x11 inches. Printed on good paper. 5 sheets of carbon. Order Form No. 73, $1.55; weight 2 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Your Opportunity

is here. Now is the time to let the elevator man know you want his business. Advertise in the

Grain Dealers Journal

Receiving and Stock Book

Form 321 is designed for keeping a record of each kind of grain received at a country elevator in a separate column so that the buyer by adding up columns may quickly determine the number of bushels of each kind of grain on hand. Columns are also provided for date, name, gross, tare, net pounds, price, amount paid and remarks.

The book is printed on Linen Ledger paper, well bound with keratol back and corners. Each of its 160 pages is 9x12 inches, giving room for recording 3200 wagon loads. Weight 2 lbs. 5 oz. Price $3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal 309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

THE VALUE

OF AN ADVERTISEMENT

Depends upon placing it before the right persons. You can get your advertisements before the grain dealers of the country by using this space.

Some supposed to be elevator *engineers* will tell you a concrete pit cannot be made water proof.

Would you buy an automobile of a vintage of ten years ago??????

Think this over when looking over plans.

Younglove Construction Co.
Sioux City, Iowa

We build concrete pits that ARE water proof.

A. F. ROBERTS
ERECTS ELEVATORS CORN MILLS WAREHOUSES
FURNISHES PLANS ESTIMATES MACHINERY
SABETHA KANSAS

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS **ELEVATORS**

MACDONALD ENGINEERING CO.
DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF
GRAIN ELEVATORS
San Francisco Chicago New York Toronto

D. F. HOAG & CO.
Designers and Constructors of
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Corn Exchange, Minneapolis

★★ ★★
★ **The Star Engineering Company** ★
Specialists in
Grain Elevator Construction
Our elevators stand every test, Appearance, Strength, Durability and Economy of Operation.
Estimates and information promptly furnished
★ Wichita, Kansas ★
★★ ★★

L. J. McMILLIN
ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR of
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Any Size or Capacity
523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

For elevator and mill supplies we issue a net price catalog. If in the market write us for one.
WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO.
WICHITA, KANSAS

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS
T. E. IBBERSON CO.
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

RELIANCE
Construction Co.
Board of Trade
Indianapolis, Ind.
Designers and Constructors of the better class of grain elevators—concrete or wood.

L. D. Rosenbauer, Pres. H. P. Roberts, V. Pres. L. W. Ledgerwood, Sec A. E. Owen, Supt. Cons
Southwestern Engineering Company
Designers and Builders of
MODERN MILLS, ELEVATORS and INDUSTRIAL PLANTS
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

HORNER & WYATT
Designers of
Flour Mills and Grain Elevators, Warehouses, Power Plants and Industrial Buildings.
Preliminary Sketches and Estimates, Valuations and Reports.
New Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

FEDERAL ENGINEERING CO.
Designers and Builders—Grain Elevators, Mills and Warehouses
TOPEKA, KANSAS

BLOOMINGTON CONST. CO.
Bloomington, Ill.
Engineers and Contractors of
GRAIN ELEVATORS
MILLS AND STORAGE TANKS

C. T. STEVENS C. E ROOP C. B. BARUTIO
Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Incorporated
Designers and Builders—GRAIN ELEVATORS—WAREHOUSES—FLOUR and FEED MILLS
GRAND-LACLEDE BUILDING ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

J. E. STEVENS
53 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass.
Designer and Builder of
MODERN GRAIN ELEVATORS

Minneapolis Steel & Mchy. Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Steel Tanks for Grain Storage

CRAMER BUILT
is the mark designating the best in Grain Elevator Construction at normal prices
W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

The Most Modern Elevator in the World

This is an aeroplane view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Northern Central Elevator No. 3, located at Canton, Baltimore, Maryland, capacity 5,000,000 bushels. This elevator is equipped with

Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

Every day in every way we are designing and building better and better Grain Elevators.
We have built for many of your friends—Eventually we will build for you
Why not now?

James Stewart & Co., Inc.

Designers and Builders
GRAIN ELEVATORS
In All Parts of the World

Grain Elevator Dept., W. R. Sinks, Manager
1210 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

One of a

Group of Elevators

Built by us at Port Arthur. The group includes elevators for

The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.
The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.
The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN COMPANY, LIMITED

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS

Offices: Fort William Ont., Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn

First Unit Municipal Terminals,
City of Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A.

This work consists of a modern concrete grain elevator, piers, warehouses, slips and wharves, costing approximately $5,000,000. It is being constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications and under the engineering supervision of

Folwell-Ahlskog Co.

Engineers and Constructors

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Milland Elevator
Corporation

Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo, N Y
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

Monarch Engineering Company

Buffalo, N. Y.

Ralston Purina Co.'s

500,000 bushel elevator and mixed feed plant including hay warehouses, hay grinding mill, office, molasses storage, etc.

Grain Elevators—Flour and Feed Mills
Designers and Builders

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Company, 708-9 Mutual Building KANSAS CITY, MO.

"A 1923 model that speaks for itself"

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Baltimore

John S. Metcalf Co.
Grain Elevator Engineers

108 S. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.
54 St. Francois Xavier Street
Montreal, Que.
also at
Melbourne, Australia
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Vancouver, B. C.
London, England

The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co'.s
Baltimore, Md.

Terminal Grain Elevator
Capacity 3,800,000 Bushels

The Most Rapid Grain Handling Plant in the World

Constructed by

THE **M. A. LONG** CO.

Engineers and Constructors
Grain Elevacor Department

Baltimore - Maryland

2,000,000 Bushel Elevator
3,000 bbl. Flour Mill
Office Building
Power Plant
Warehouses
and other
Buildings

Built by

Fegles Construction Co., Ltd.

Minneapolis, Minn.
Ft. William, Ont.

State Owned Mill and Elevator, Grand Forks, N. D.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

WESTERN KANSAS—8,000 bu. elevator for sale, main line Missouri Pacific. Address 54F14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WIS.—Up-to-date grain elevator, flour and feed house for sale; reasonable. Write E. Hauterbrook, 1272 Walnut St., Green Bay, Wis.

NORTHEAST KANSAS—Elevator for sale on Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., doing good business. Address 54E24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

EASTERN NEBRASKA — Several elevators and lumber yards for sale; well located. These are choice properties. If interested write 53X21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SMALL ILLINOIS ELEVATOR with steel lined bins and electric power. Live town of 3,000 people. Price for immediate sale $3,850. Address 54F18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

TAMA, IOWA—25,000 bu. elevator for sale; 4,000 bu. corn cribs; large warehouse; coal bins, capacity 280 tons. Elevator electrically equipped and modern in every respect. Address H. J. Ferguson, Tama, Iowa.

12,000 BU. cribbed elevator, also modern bungalow, garage and chicken house; 65 miles S. W. of Omaha. A money making proposition, no competition; very little feeding. Address 54F16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA, JAY COUNTY, fully equipped grain elevator, capacity 18,000 bus., gasoline power. Metal and tile building; on G. R. & I. R. R.; in good corn, oats and wheat vicinity; coal, fence, wool, etc., side lines. Address Box 610, Portland, Indiana.

16,000 BU. ILLINOIS elevator, studded, with composition roof, electric power, mill feed house 2 cars capacity. All bldgs. on own ground. No competition. Has handled 90,000 bus. Bargain for a cash customer. Address 54F20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA—Elevator, well located in city of twelve thousand; in good dairy and farm country. Well established feed business in connection which will show handsome profit every year. Owners have too many irons in the fire. A genuine bargain. Address 54E22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

NORTHEAST NEBRASKA—Fully equipped mill and elevator, warehouses, truck and wagon scales; buildings and machinery in good condition; two railroads; in one of the richest farming sections in the state; for sale or exchange for Western or Dakota land. Address 54F10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHWEST IOWA—Elevator in the best corn and wheat country in Iowa; only elevator at this station; handles grain, coal, lumber and live stock; excellent location for good grain and stock man; fine place for feeding hogs and cattle in connection; handy to Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. Good terms. Sickness cause of selling. Address 54F17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA—Owing to sickness of one member of the firm, who is compelled to retire, we are offering six of our Indiana Elevators for sale on easy terms, or will sell an interest in any number to party that can invest a small amount and get the business by hustling. These houses are owned by one of Indiana's largest grain dealers and have always done a nice business. Here is a chance for a live one, none other need apply. Address 54D13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

INDIANA—40,000 bu. iron clad elevator for sale. Address Box 347, Royal Center, Ind.

N. W. IOWA—20,000 bu. elevator, station ships about 750,000 bu., 2 dealers. Address 54F13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN INDIANA—10,000 bu. iron clad elevator for sale, nearly new, with feed house attached. Lock Box 241, LaGrange, Ind.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—Grain, coal and feed business for sale on main line R. R. Excellent location. Address 54F3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

SOME SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS—15,000 capacity, handled 225,000 last season, Santa Fe, good competition. A real grain, coal and feed business. Address 54F8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

INDIANA—Well located elevator for sale in good city of 10,000, in heart of best farming district in Indiana. Good reason for selling and low price. Address 53Q31, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

IOWA—30,000 bushel cribbed elevator for sale, almost new, in town of 700, large territory, no competition. Will sell for less than replacement cost. Address 54E25, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—15,000 bu. elevator for sale; on private ground; electric equipment; located on I. C. R. R.; best grain country. Price right; can make terms; possession at once. Write 53R5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NEBRASKA—An 18,000 bu. elevator for sale in the best grain point in eastern Nebr. Doing a splendid business, part cash, balance good terms. Reason for selling, age and wish to retire. Address 54A16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ILLINOIS elevator of 12,000 bus. capacity, cribbed, iron clad, gasoline power, separate office bldg. Mill feed house of 3 cars capacity, tankage house 1 car and coal house 3 cars. No competition. On C. B. & Q. R. R. Address 54F19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THE FARMERS UNION GRAIN CO. will receive sealed bids accompanied by certified check or other evidence of good faith for 10% of bid until March 28, 1925, for the sale of their elevator at Lake View, Sac Co., Iowa, with the privilege of rejecting any or all bids. Address C. M. Steward, Secy.-Treas., Lake View, Ia.

NORTHEAST OKLAHOMA—25,000 bu. capacity elevator and feed plant; two railroads; best located transit house in the southwest; buy from the wagons 100,000 bus. annually; best of competition, one other house. This wont last long, come and see it. Reason for selling, other business. Address 54E14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE At sacrifice price on account of poor health, large transfer house and six elevators in good Indiana territory, country business will exceed a million bushels a year.

J. D. Chancellor & Son
515 Columbia St. LaFayette, Ind.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

MINN.—15,000 bu. grain elevator for sale; gas power; cleaner and loading scale. Address 54F2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Terminal elevator and Kansas Line. 250,000 bus. at half replacement value payments. Allin, Coffeyville, Kansas.

SOMEBODY'S always hunting an elevator, and there is no wrong time of the year to put an ad in the "Elevator For Sale" columns of the Journal.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—3 country grain elevators for sale with lumber yard attached. All in good repair. Address 51W2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

BIG BARGAIN—15,000 bu. elevator, 3 warehouses, corn meal mill, 2 feed mills, 3 coal bins, N. C., Mo., all or half interest. Address 54E23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILL.—Two 50,000 bu. cribbed elevators, first class condition, doing a splendid grain and coal business. Located in McLean Co. Priced right if taken soon. Address 54E11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IOWA—25,000-bu. cribbed elevator for sale; well equipped with machinery. Good competition and handle 225,000 to 275,000 bus. yearly. Big oat and fair corn crop. Address 53X19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN KANSAS—20,000 bushel cribbed elevator for sale, sheller, cleaner, wheat cleaner, grinder, automatic scale. Changing to electric power. In a good grain country, handles large quantity of grain, coal and feed. Priced right. Address 54F7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

OHIO—40,000 bu. iron clad elevator for sale. Good grain territory; 400 car station doing good profitable business; electrically equipped; in good running order; storage for 10 cars hay, 10,000 bus. ear corn; best shipping R. R. in Ohio; one competitor. Good reason for selling. H. G. Pollock, Middle Point, Ohio.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Someone is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property; to enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

CENTRAL INDIANA—One of best country stations in Indiana; 60,000 bushel capacity cribbed house, iron siding, built 1917. New $1,500 feed grinder; power cloverseed mill; brick warehouse and office; excellent coal yard, all in first class condition. Located in excellent agricultural community. No competition in grain, coal or feeds. Side lines developed to high degree on practically cash basis. This station consistently shows profit every year. Side lines ample to pay overhead. A real opportunity for investment. Station has changed hands once in 30 years. Now selling because of advanced age of owner. Price and terms very reasonable. If you are looking for something good, investigate this. Address 54D1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE OR RENT—30,000 bu. concrete elevator with Hess Driers attached. Ill. Central—Penn.—Wabash switching. Address J. M. Allen, Box 75, Decatur, Illinois.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE grain elevators for sale J. M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANTED ELEVATOR, must be in first class condition and in good grain territory in Iowa. Address A. J. Froning & Son, Garrison, Iowa.

WANT ELEVATOR in Kansas or Oklahoma. Complete description of house, territory, location, competition and price in first letter. Address S. T. Hacker, Olathe, Kansas.

WANT two or three elevators, Central Kansas. Must be good points. Complete description of houses, territory, location, competitors and price first letter. Address 54E12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Elevator No. Dak. or So. Dak., must be good wheat point doing 150,000 bus. annually. Complete description house, territory, location, competition and price in first letter. Address Box 197, Hamberg, No. Dak.

FOR RENT.

OUR PLANT which we operated as a feed store for 40 years and until October 1st, 1924. 1923 sales $175,000.00. Address Conklin & Cummins, Goshen, New York.

MILLS AND ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 100-bbl. mill and grain elevator in the heart of hard wheat territory. Low price. Write The Bushton State Bank, Bushton, Kansas, for particulars.

WILL SELL CHEAP—Mill and elevator with 20,000-bu. capacity; good custom and feed trade; natural gas power. Address Beggs Mill & Elevator Co., Beggs, Okla.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—Grain Business in best producing section of Illinois; good town, 5 churches, 2 banks, community high school. Partial destruction by fire causes forced sale. One competitor. For further particulars address Porterfield's State Bank, Fairmount, Ill.

COLORADO—For sale or will sell half interest to party who can take active management. Elevator, wholesale and retail flour and feed business doing $150,000 annually. A desirable business in a desirable climate. A money maker. Reason for selling, outside interests need owner's attention. Address P. O. Box 143, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

FOR SALE—Combination Mixed Feed and Corn Meal Mill. Daily capacity 500 bbls. corn meal, 125 tons mixed feed. Elevator capacity 50,000 bus. Located at St. Joseph, Mo., heart of the grain belt with live terminal grain market. Machinery all in good condition. Real estate very valuable account located in the heart of the city with good retail business. Address 54F22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THE BEST WAY to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED POSITION as manager of small elevator, 17 years experience. Address James Vincent, Hillsdale, Michigan.

AN A1, ALL AROUND elevator operator of long experience and proven ability will be open for a position about May 1st. Address 54F5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANT position as manager Farmers' Co-op. or Line Elevator; 4 years' exp.; speak English and German; good references; single; 28 years old. Roy Rademaker, German Valley, Ill.

WANTED—Position as manager or assistant to manager of Farmers' Elevator; 7 years' experience in grain, feed, flour and coal business; capable; reference. Address 54E6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MAN WITH 24 YEARS' experience in the grain business wants position with some good firm; capable of handling any position; now employed, desires a change. Address 53U4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Position in the grain trade by man with 18 years' experience in grain—as Federal inspector, buyer for one of the largest firms in the business, and as manager of both country and transfer elevators. Address 54F9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

YOU CAN SECURE a partner if you make your wants known to the grain trade through the Partners Wanted column of the Grain Dealers Journal.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—A Union Special Junior Bag Closing Machine. Must be in good order. Boonville Milling Co., Boonville, Indiana.

WANTED to put your idle capital to work. That rusty machine over there in the corner is of intrinsic value to some member of the grain trade. You can make a sale or a trade if you use these columns.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

GAS ENGINE—30 h.p. Stover, excellent shape. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

GAS ENGINE—25 H. P. Howe, gas or kerosene, in excellent condition. We are installing electric power. The Odell Grain & Coal Co., Odell, Illinois.

GAS ENGINE—35 H. P. Westman 3 cylinder gas or kerosene, in good condition. Can make prompt delivery. Address Wisconsin Drainage Company, Elkhorn, Wisconsin.

GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES of all kinds, sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

ENGINES WANTED.

WANTED—25 H. P. Type Y or Type N. B. Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine. Address Geo. Couch & Sons, West Salem, Illinois.

SCALES FOR SALE.

SECOND HAND SCALES for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

FOR SALE—One 4 bu. Richardson and two Richardson 8 bu. automatic scales. All self compensating; fine condition. One 8 bu. Avery; one R. R. track scale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scale, latest self compensating type, 8-bushel hopper, capacity 2,000 bushels per hour. Also 5-bushel Richardson, 1,250 bushels per hour, latest type. Scales in excellent condition. Address Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., Duncombe, Iowa.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., Kansas City, Mo.

BAGS—BAGGING BURLAP.

BURLAP BAGS OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE; new or second-hand, plain or printed with your brand; seamless Cotton Grain Bags; Sample Bags; Burlap, Cotton Sheeting or Paper for Car Lining, etc. Wanted Second-hand bags, best prices paid.
WM. ROSS & CO., 409 N. Peoria St., Chicago.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm .....

Capacity of Elevator .....

Post Office .....

State .....

MACHINES FOR SALE

ATTRITION MILL.

Two 36-in. Bauer Ball Bearing Attrition Mills cheap for quick sale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—New Robinson Unique size 11. Cracked Corn Polisher. New Special Robinson Built Cracked Corn Grader. Address Wayne L. Kirklin, Alexandria, Indiana.

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

REPLY REGARDING MY AD. I received twelve answers from the first appearance. In fact, sold machine to first inquirer—could sell a carload of them from one insertion.—C. A.

ATTENTION, OAT CLIPPER.

One No. 10 Invincible Oat Clipper, including Out Board Bearing. Wire us for price on this. Standard Mill Supply Company, 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

TIME PAYMENTS ALLOWED on the Boss Air Blast Combination Cleaner and Car Loader. Equipped with motors if needed. Loads cars without scooping. Boosts grades. Quickly pay for themselves. Maroa Mfg. Co., Maroa, Ill.

ATTENTION! - BARGAIN.

Four 120-bushel Nordyke & Marmon Driers and Coolers, latest style. Wire us for price on these. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—1 Barnard & Leas Wheat Cleaner, size 60, capacity 800 bushels hour.

1 Ehrsam Roller Mill with three sets of rolls. Size of rolls 9 by 24.

Machines in good condition and priced right. Berthoud Farm Products Co., Berthoud, Colo.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

W. R. Leathers, Mgr.
9 S. Clinton St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE—WANTED.

MONITOR NO. 6 CLEANER for sale including full set of screens, A No. 1 condition. Apply I. L. Radwaner Seed Co., 83 Water St., New York, N. Y. Wanted to purchase two small clippers instead. Make offer.

DON'T EAT DUST

Gibbs' Patent Dust Protector affords perfect protection with perfect ventilation. Thoroughly tested for years in every kind of dust. Nickle-plated protector $1.25. Canada $1.50, post-paid. Circulars free.

GIBBS RESPIRATOR CO.
246 Forest Ave. River Forest, Ill.

SEED WANTED.

WANTED—Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Sudan Grass, Cane, Millet. Send Samples—Quote Prices.
C. H. APPEL COMMISSION CO.,
409 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

SEEDS FOR SALE.

SUNFLOWER SEED for sale in car lots or less. Eberts Grain Co., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—Any quantity and quality of seed you want to purchase. If you don't find what you want in the "Seeds For Sale" section, advertise for it.

FANCY ALSIKE SEED, ten thousand pounds, free from noxious weed seeds, 99 per cent pure. Write for samples and prices. Address H. H. Highfield, Stites, Idaho.

FOR SALE—Hog, Siberian, Common, White Wonder and Early Fortune millet. Red and black amber cane, sudan. Can furnish in straight or mixed cars, recleaned or country run. Reimer-Smith Grain Co., Holyoke, Colo.

MANCHU AND ITO SAN SOYBEANS, recleaned, screened, no Morning Glories, $2.00 bushel. Reid's Yellow Dent Seed Corn, hand sorted, fire dried, $4.00 bushel. Sudan 10c pound, sacked. Samples on request. Suffern Seed Farms, Hammond, Illinois.

SEED CORN—Twenty years' experience as breeders and growers of high yielding seed corn. All grown from disease free seed. Germination perfect. Car lots or less. Write for catalog and prices. We can please you. W. H. Boeker & Son, Petersburg, Ill.

DYNAMOS—MOTORS.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

One Railroad Claim Book containing 100 sets for loss of weight in transit and index. $1.50 and postage. Order "Special 411-A."

Two Railroad Claim Books containing 100 sets of claim blanks for overcharge and index. $1.50 each and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Triplicating Grain Ticket Book; binding damaged in reshipment. Price $1.50 and postage. Order "Bargain 19 G. T."

Clark's Double Indexed Car Register—One copy of a quick index to records of all cars handled,. $1.75 and postage. Order "Soiled 42."

Grain Receiving Register, for recording wagon loads of grain as received; 200 pages; space for 8,200 wagon loads. Slightly soiled—used as printer's sample. Price $2.00 and postage. Order "Special 12AA."

Grain Storage Receipts—A book of 50 receipts and 50 stubs with space for essential facts regarding each lot of grain stored. 25c and postage. Order "Special Form 4."

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values, a series of tables reducing any number of pounds to dollars and cents and to bushels, instantly showing the value of any weight of wheat, clover seed, beans and potatoes at any price from 50c to $2.39 per bushel of 60 lbs. Bound in cloth. $1.50 and postage. Order "Special 33X."

One Double Indexed Car Register, used to advantage by receivers and carlot shippers. Through its use any car may be found instantly. The double pages are ruled vertically so as to provide a column for each digit. This form contains space for 12,000 cars. Order "No. 40, Special," price $2.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale seed merchants.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Stanford Seed Co., The, wholesale field seeds

CHICAGO, ILL.

Barkemeyer Grain & Seed Co., field seed dealers.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

COBURG, IOWA.

McGreer Bros., whlse. seed corn our specialty.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

Bowman Seed Co., field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.
Crawfordsville Seed Co., seed merchants.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Kraus & Apfelbaum, field seed dealers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.
Teweles Seed Co., L., seed merchant.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Nungesser-Dickinson Seed Co., wholesale seed merchants

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co., wholesale field seeds.
Toledo Field Seed Co., The, clover, timothy.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy manila, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at $2.75 per hundred or in lots of 500, $2.50 per hundred, f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

FUNNY EXPERIENCES.

FUNNY STORIES WANTED

Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SHIP YOUR HAY
to
ALBERT MILLER & CO.
192 N. Clark St. CHICAGO, ILL.
Good Sales—Prompt Returns

HAY SPECIALISTS

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ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.
Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
First and Victor Streets — St. Louis, Missouri

Kraus & Apfelbaum
Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Wholesale
Field Seed
Dealers
Our AA Brands stand the test.
Ask the dealers who buy them.
Dealers in the
Clover, Alfalfa and Timothy
Seed Districts, mail us your samples. We are always in the market. Let's get going with one another.

SEEDS
Clovers, Alfalfa, Timothy, Grass Seeds—Seed Grains—Fodder Corn—Millets—Minnesota Grown Seed Corn.
Vegetable—Flower—Lawn Seeds
NORTHRUP, KING & CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

SEED CORN
NORTHERN OHIO GROWN
BLOODY BUTCHER
AND
YELLOW DENT VARIETIES
W. C. PRESSING CO.
NORWALK, OHIO
WRITE FOR PRICES

NATHAN & WOLF CO.
Fort Wayne, Indiana
BUYERS AND SELLERS
Red and Mammoth Clover, Alsike and Alfalfa, Sweet Clover and Timothy.
Send samples for bids
Ask for our price list

The Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co.
We Pay Top Prices for Your Seeds—Your Track or Toledo
Send Samples
TOLEDO, OHIO
CLOVER SEEDS
Sweet Clover
Alsike Alfalfa
Timothy
Samples, Prices and our Market Letter Upon Request—We Deal in Both Cash and Futures.

L. Teweles Seed Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Grass and Field Seeds

COURTEEN SEED COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
WEEKLY PRICE LIST ON REQUEST

The Stanford Seed Company
(INCORPORATED)
Wholesale Field Seeds
BUFFALO - N. Y.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co.
ALFALFA—SUDAN
MILLET and CANE
WE INVITE YOUR INQUIRIES
Kansas City, Mo.

The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co.
BUYERS—SELLERS
Field and Garden Seeds
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SEEDS
Bag Lots or Car Lots

The Toledo Field Seed Co.
Clover and Timothy Seed
Consignments solicited — Send us your samples
TOLEDO, OHIO

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA
Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

KELLOGG SEED COMPANY
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LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY
Incorporated
Louisville, Ky.
Headquarters for
RED TOP AND ORCHARD GRASS
BUYERS AND SELLERS
OF ALL VARIETIES

REAL VALUES
are offered in our March prices on
Field Seeds
Send for Prices and Samples
We are producing seedsmen
Amenia Seed & Grain Company
Amenia, North Dakota

WHOLESALE GRASS SEED DEALERS' ASSOCIATION — RELIABILITY
CRAWFORDSVILLE SEED CO.
FIELD SEEDS
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

Council Bluffs Seed Co.
SEED CORN — HAND PICKED IN THE EAR — NOTHING ELSE
Wholesale
SEED CORN
Growers
DENT FIELD — FLINT
Sweet and Pop.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

NUNGESSER-DICKINSON SEED CO.
New York, N. Y.
BUYERS AND SELLERS
Clover and Grass Seeds

North American Seed Co.
WHOLESALE GRASS & FIELD SEEDS
Milwaukee, Wisc.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

All Steel—as husky and solid as a steel bridge

Kewanee

ALL STEEL TRUCK LIFT

We can't say that a Kewanee Truck Lift will last forever. We don't know that it will. But we do know that the very first one built **has been on the job continuously and has had no repairs or changes made on it.**

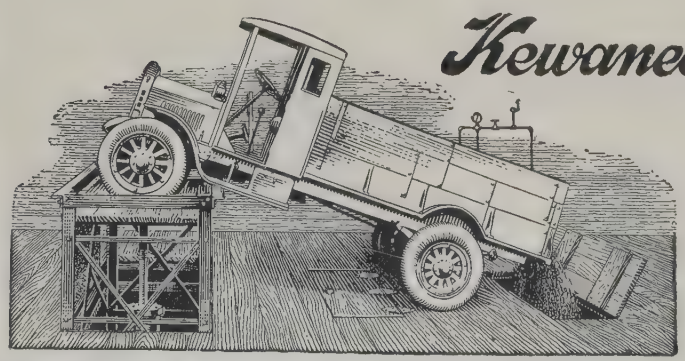
It is all steel, except the platform. And the lift slides up and down *smoothly* and easily on *steel* roller bearings. So there is nothing about it to break or get out of order. Set on its concrete foundation it handles the biggest loads without a tremor.

Furthermore: The Kewanee reaches you in four major units completely assembled. This insures it being put together right—*and reduces installation cost.*

Note: Truck lifts take the same freight rate whether set up or knocked down. *So there's no freight saving in buying a knocked-down lift.*

There are six prime reasons why the Kewanee is the leading truck dumping device. These are some of them. Yet installed it costs the least.

Sold and installed by most all good elevator contractors. If yours does not have blue prints and prices, write us direct.



Kewanee Implement Company

Kewanee, Illinois

Southwestern Distributors

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, $2.00; single copy, 15c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, $3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, $2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, MARCH 25, 1925

WINNIPEG is being probed by the U. S. Consul General for evidence of wheat market manipulation—evidently because the manipulation can not be found at Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS generally are giving more attention to the improved seed needs of their farmer patrons than ever and to the great advantage of both themselves and their farmer patrons.

GRAIN DEALERS generally seem to think that grain prices ruling today are low enough and they are all pulling for better prices. Naturally they want their farmer patrons to receive a thoroughly satisfactory price when the new crop starts to move.

A GRAIN elevator operator of Kansas is said to have been assessed over $3,000 by a rural school district under the assumption that the elevator was in that district. After paying the tax they discovered that it was not in the district assessing the tax, so it brought suit to recover. Evidently it is decidedly proper to investigate the limits of every taxing body calling upon you for funds.

CHEAP IRON which rusts out almost before it is placed in an elevator is anything but desirable. Water must be kept away from grain or greater loss will be suffered than the cost of the best non-corrosive iron obtainable. The tissue paper variety of iron siding is not fit to cover a grain elevator. It costs just as much to install the cheapest as the best and the best obtainable is the only kind of iron siding which is ever satisfactory on a grain storehouse.

THE GRAIN DEALER whose business is interfered with by the merchandising activities of the local county agent, owes it to himself and his fellow merchants to take up the matter with the county commissioners and if possible cut off further appropriations for the meddler.

SO MANY grain elevators were destroyed by fire last summer which was started by lightning that the mutual insurance companies are now giving a credit of 25c a hundred on risks in western territory so it will be doubly profitable for elevator men generally to install standard lightning rods and thereby protect their property from destruction from this cause as well as secure a reduction in their cost of fire insurance.

ISN'T IT FUNNY how many men, who are fair-minded and broad-gaged, seldom get caught long or short in the market that they do not immediately yell for help and call upon the government to investigate the traders whose hides they have been trying to grab? If the market had gone the other way the St. Louis millers would now be making faces at anyone who dared venture the suggestion that the government investigate their operations in the wheat market.

ELEVATOR owners desiring protection by insurance against both fire and tornado ought to be able to avoid trouble in collecting their indemnity when fire follows the windstorm by having both policies furnished by the same company, with the understanding that the insured was to be protected in any event. When the policies are issued by different companies, each company, naturally, can be expected to attempt to place the loss on the other, resulting, at least, in delayed settlement of the loss.

THE RESEALING of grain laden cars after they leave the inspection tracks of terminal markets has done much to reduce the loss of grain between the inspection tracks and the unloading elevator. The yard policemen have also been encouraged to greater vigilance by the evident desire of many judges to punish grain thieves. When these terminal market losses have been stopped, country shippers will be nearer to getting credit at the unloading scale hopper for all grain placed in car at point of origin.

NARROW REFORMERS who persist in urging Congress to regulate the personal conduct of every citizen cannot be expected to bring about improved business conditions in grain or any other line. The bigots who are insisting that Congress outlaw all systems of weights and measures except the Metric System are unreasonable. That system has been legalized so that citizens of the U. S. who desire to use it can use it if they wish, but the idea of forcing all the citizens of this land to scrap their present scales and measures is unfair. If the band of reformers who have been working to bring about this change, lo, these many years, want the Metric System they are free to use it, but the idea of forcing their preference on the 99% of the American businessmen who are content with present scales and measures is ridiculous.

THE ALLEGED interference and obstruction in the development of co-operative marketing associations will be investigated by that high and mighty band of meddlers, the Federal Trade Commission, in response to a resolution adopted recently by the U. S. Senate. While the promoters may get a little free advertising at the expense of the government, the investigation will hurt no one and help no one, although it may serve to keep the water stirred up so that the average farmer can not perceive the true cause of his discomforture.

SCREENINGS, grain scourings and all kinds of grain refuse has a tendency to heat and the tighter it is packed in any closed compartment the surer it is to heat quickly. If it be infested with weevil the heat will come even more quickly. The only safe plan for country elevator men who wish to avoid having their shipments of contract grades rejected because of being off-grade, is to clean out all foreign matter and put it in the feed bin, grind it up and sell it. It will always bring a better price at home than in a central market.

WILL Sec'y of Commerce Hoover continue his efforts to dictate methods of marketing our farm products abroad or withdraw from this field in favor of the Sec'y of Agri. Jardine? Each of these departments has wasted much of the taxpayers' money in a spiteful attempt to crowd the other out of this field. Altho each has paralleled the other in its efforts to promote foreign trade in farm products our exporters find it necessary to hustle hard as ever to get orders. If the meddling politicians would keep their hands off both our domestic and foreign trade all concerned would be much better off.

HANDLERS of smutty wheat are complaining that the smut brings about a disintegration of their rubber belts. If that be true and it seems very likely, then the proper course is to wash and clean wheat before it has been placed in a bin. Discounts for smut on the last crop were so heavy country shippers would have been money ahead if they had installed a modern wheat washer at the beginning of the season. After convincing proof is brought to light that smut does destroy rubber belts, the stuff will surely be barred from many modern elevators or else the wheat will be denied admission until it has had a thorough washing.

REMOVING DUST from country elevators has resulted in improvement in the keeping quality of all grain handled and also a marked improvement in the atmosphere which the elevator workers breathe. It is such an easy matter to keep the elevator comparatively clean the wonder is dust collecting equipment has not long since been installed in every country elevator. We have just received a letter from Fred Atherton, Waukomis, Okla., in which he takes justifiable pride in stating that "a suction fan has been installed to take dust from all elevator legs and it is now a pleasure to work about the plant." Many have been driven out of the elevator dust by the asthma or other bronchial afflictions, all of which would have been unnecessary had the elevator been equipped with modern dust collecting apparatus.

THE thick-headed burocrats running the Federal Trade Commission finally have learned something by the pounding given them by the courts, and on Mar. 17 announced that they would discontinue the practice of publishing complaints charging firms with unfair practices. Hereafter the accused will first be given time and opportunity to appear and show cause why complaints should not be lodged against them. Why not abolish the Commission? Aggrieved individuals have their remedies in the courts.

RADIO MARKETS are assisting shrewd farmers of Ohio who have installed receiving sets into taking advantage of grain buyers who do not get frequent markets. The old plan of posting your buying prices each morning and sticking to them until the following morning is obsolete. The sharp declines which have occurred recently have induced many shrewd farmers to sell their grain at the opening price, that is, the price posted by their local dealer. The dealer without a reliable radio receiving set is at a great disadvantage when dealing with farmers who get quotations frequently over their radio.

GRAIN BUYERS in the province of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, have been paying a tax of $21.00 a year for the privilege. They submitted so readily to this levy upon their surplus that the politicians are now proposing to increase the rate. Wherever the bureaucrats get a foothold, it seems to make no difference what country, he no sooner gets well intrenched until he begins to reach out for more authority, more taxes, more places. All of these indirect taxes paid by different lines of business and industry must of necessity be passed on to producers and consumers. The taxpayers generally would be far better off if they would deny all law makers the right to levy indirect taxes in any form, because whenever the politicians accumulate a good supply of easy money they naturally dissipate it in wasteful useless appropriations.

THE PROPOSAL of the authors of the Capper-Haugen bill to saddle all co-operative enterprises with governmental inspection and surveillance as well as regulation, is not meeting with the hearty reception that the promoters of the bill expected. Every citizen who has come in contact with governmental meddling with business recognizes that it exerts a distressingly discouraging influence. Few of the bureaucrats have any conception of practical business and their autocratic methods of interfering with business makes it doubly difficult for the average business man to apply himself to the promotion of his own business. Making out reports and discussing differences with a lot of autocratic pap suckers is neither desirable nor helpful and it is fortunate indeed that the Capper-Haugen bill is a thing of the past. The managers of co-operative elevators who have had experience in making out reports to the Bureau of Markets and the U. S. Grain Corporation know now that they wasted a lot of valuable time and produced nothing by their efforts. All lines of business are suffering entirely too much from meddling governmental espionage and business men generally are unanimous in demanding relief.

Limiting Daily Price Fluctuations.

Socialists who nurse the conviction that all business problems can be quickly solved by government are prompted by the recent wild fluctuations in the wheat market to propose that the grain exchanges amend their rules so as to place a limit for the daily fluctuations in the prices of grains.

That is one of the most impractical proposals with which the economic laws of grain marketing have yet been threatened. If the daily sales and purchases of grain in any market are to reflect in any degree the demand for or the supply of any grain, then all restrictions of the trades must be barred. Such a rule is antagonistic to the letter and the spirit of the grain exchange which is nothing more than a well regulated trading place whose rules are designed to insure the traders fulfilling their contracts and to insure buyers and sellers having equal chances in the market.

The more rigid the restrictions upon the traders the less likelihood of their trades accurately reflecting the true conditions of the market. The proposed limitation is impractical and unfair to both producers and consumers. Hence it does not merit serious consideration by the trade.

Solving Common Problems of the Grain Trade.

While every trade association strives to have presented to its members at its annual convention the most pressing problems absorbing the attention of those engaged in that line of business at the time, still, few trade associations attempt to make a systematic study of the common problems of its members. The members of the grain trade have many trying problems which have not been discussed at any of the annual gatherings.

It would seem that in the interest of better business conditions more economical methods and surer, even though smaller profits could be brought about to the advantage of all concerned if each grain trade association would appoint a standing committee for the presentation and solution of common trade problems. Such a committee should prove an advantageous clearing house for trade difficulties and an exchange of ideas on the best ways of accomplishing desired ends. Through studied effort the membership of the trade should be helped to better business.

Grain dealers generally, through the frequent discussion of the cost of handling grain through the country elevator, have come to a fair understanding of their costs, but they have not yet arrived at the point where they are willing to insist upon buying grain upon a living margin. The old time eagerness for a large volume of business is too active to permit many dealers to refuse to buy grain except on a living margin. All are entitled to compensation for the use of their facilities and capital and their services, yet few of them have developed enough backbone to insist upon being fairly paid for their services.

If each grain trade association would make a study of the business of its members and show up the losers at each annual meeting the members of the trade might soon reduce their bids to a figure that would permit them to realize a profit on every bushel handled. Price fixing agreements are not necessary. Neither do the dealers in business today desire to continue handling grain for nothing. The grain business has many common problems which can and should be discussed with profit and advantage to every one concerned, but the problems will not be solved until some of the enterprising leaders in association work point out the trouble and lead in the needed reform.

Government Authority to Demand Reports of Transactions.

The decision by the United States Supreme Court denying the Federal Trade Commission the right to examine the business records of Baltimore grain exporters has led to the inference that the Grain Futures Administration is without power to examine the records of the grain commission merchants who are members of licensed contract markets. Washington dispatches of Mar. 20 even stated that a test case was likely.

The decision against the Trade Commission, however, does not operate against the Grain Futures Administration, which is authorized to enforce all sections of the Act until set aside by a specific decision against that Act.

Fundamentally the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Grain Futures Act have the same weakness in common. Both are an attempt by Congress to set aside Art. IV of the Constitution, known as the fourth amendment, which reads as follows:

> The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

The Supreme Court, in affirming the decision by Judge Rose in favor of the Baltimore grain merchants, approves Judge Rose's finding that

> "No official can be given authority to rumage thru the papers of an individual without the latter's consent, in the hope that something or other may be discovered useful for some public purpose."

The first Grain Futures Act was declared unconstitutional, but in the second Act Congress sought to cure a defect by declaring the business of dealing in grain was of sufficient public interest to warrant regulatory legislation. Without this declaration by Congress the second Act would have been unconstitutional. Unquestionably in time of war the business of dealing in grain is affected with public interest, but in time of peace it is doubtful whether the public interest is sufficient to warrant officials in examining the books of account of the merchants.

Under the law the federal authorities have power to rule an individual off the exchanges, if *in their opinion*, he has been trading too heavily, or has been selling when *in their opinion* he ought to have been buying. In this respect the law has the fatal defect of not defining the crime. It is doubtful whether the Supreme Court would sustain any regulation limiting the number of bushels of grain any individual might buy, in the absence of any monopoly; and the Grain Futures Administration has never placed any limit on the amount of wheat or other grains that an individual operator can buy or sell.

1925 Elevator Improvements.

Engineers who specialize in the designing and constructing of terminal elevators are busier now than ever before in the history of the trade. In fact, it is common talk among those who have made a survey of the terminal elevator improvements already announced or planned, that the 1925 improvements in grain elevators of 100,000 bus. capacity and over will call for an expenditure of over $50,000,000. From our "Grain Trade News" columns of recent months we have collected information regarding 46 new terminal elevators which are now under construction or will be built this year and have added a list of 11 others which have not yet passed the planning stage. While this list of 57 new terminal elevators would add considerable storage capacity to the country's handling facilities, it will all be needed if North America produces the large crop expected. The high prices prevailing on the last crop have induced all growers to increase their acreage under cultivation in the hope of realizing an unusual profitable return from their efforts. While the building of new and improving of old country elevators is becoming active, it has not yet reached the great activity reflected by the list of improvements in terminal elevators following:

Canada.

Midland, Ont.—The Jas. Playfair Co. will erect a 1,000,000-bu. concrete elvtr. on foundation already laid.

Halifax, N. S.—Contract for the erection of the new government elevator has been let to E. G. M. Cape Co.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Panama Pacific Grain Terminals, Ltd., has been incorporated to build a large private terminal grain elevator.

Prince Rupert, B. C.—Contract has been let for the foundation of the government grain elevator to have a capacity of 3,500,000 bus.

Winnipeg, Man.—Contract has been let by the Canada Malting Co. to Carter, Halls, Aldinger Co. for the construction of 500,000 bus. additional storage.

Montreal, Que.—The Harbor Commissioners have sought permission from the Dominion Government to erect an addition to Elevator No. 3 of 5,000,000 bus. capacity, costing $3,000,000.

Owen Sound, Ont.—The Great Lakes Elevator Co. has been incorporated to operate grain terminals to be built by the city. Citizens have voted $150,000 for the construction of an elevator of 1,000,000 bus. capacity.

Indiana.

Evansville, Ind.—The concrete 354,000-bu. addition to the Igleheart Bros. Milling Co.'s elevator is to be completed by Aug. 1.

Iowa.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. has let contract to the Folwell-Ahlskog Co. for a 850,000-bu. concrete storage annex to its elevator here.

Kansas.

Topeka, Kan.—The Topeka Flour Mills Co. is having plans prepared by Horner & Wyatt for 200,000 bus. wheat storage.

Wichita, Kan.—The Wichita Terminal Elevator Co. has let contract to John S. Metcalf Co. for a concrete annex of 550,000 bus. capacity, making 1,800,000 bus. capacity.

Enterprise, Kan.—The Kansas Flour Mills Co., of Kansas City, Mo., is having plans prepared by Horner & Wyatt for a working house and storage annex of 250,000 bus. capacity to increase the capacity of its plant here to 500,000 bus.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Gano Grain Co. contemplates the erection of a 500,000-bu. terminal elevator to handle the grain from its line of country houses. The Wm. Kelly Flour Mills Co. has let contract to Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. for 250,000 bus. storage capacity in 8 new concrete tanks.

Louisiana.

Shreveport, La.—The Shreveport Mill & Elevator Co. is erecting a 600,000-bu. steel and concrete plant.

Minnesota.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Twin City Trading Co. is erecting 7 steel tanks of 50,000 bus. capacity each.

Missouri.

Carthage, Mo.—The McDaniel Milling Co. will add 150,000 bus. concrete storage to its 250,000 on elvtr.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. is building 18 concrete tanks to give 500,000 bus. additional grain storage.

St. Louis, Mo.—An addition of 300,000 bus. capacity will be built for the Brooklyn Street Elevator operated by the Powell & O'Rourke Grain Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Missouri Pacific Ry. Co. will add 500,000 bus. capacity to the elevator operated by the Hall-Baker Grain Co. The Kansas Flour Mills Co. will add 500,000 bus. concrete storage to elevator in North Kansas City. The Eagle Elevator Co. will triple its 50,000 bus. capacity. The Wabash Railroad Co. contemplated building another addition to its 1,000,000-bu. elevator. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. has let contract to John S. Metcalf Co. for a 500,000-bu. working house of large handling capacity. The C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. is erecting a 1,000,000-bu. addition to the Murray Elevator operated by the Norris Grain Co. The Washburn-Crosby Co. has let contract to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. for the erection of a 1,100,000-bu. addition to its milling plant.

North Dakota.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Russell-Miller Milling Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., will erect additional grain storage for 110,000 bus. of wheat.

New York.

Troy, N. Y.—The New York State Engineering Dept. is preparing plans for a grain elevator to cost $800,000, to be erected here.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Washburn-Crosby Co. has let the contract to the Folwell-Ahlskog Co. for 1,250,000-bu. addition to its Frontier Elevator. A working house will be erected on top the tanks. The Superior Elevator Co. has let contract to Jas. Stewart & Co. for the construction of a 1,125,000-bu. storage addition with marine tower to be ready in September. The Marine Elevator Co., in which the Abell Forwarding Co. is interested, has let contract to Jas. Stewart & Co. for a reinforced concrete elevator of 2,000,000 bus. capacity, to be completed in time to handle the new crop. The Ralston Purina Co., of St. Louis, is considering the erection of an addition to its elevator and mill here. The Jas. Stewart Grain Corporation, which is owned by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. of Regina, Sask., has let the contract to Barnett & Record Co. for the foundation for a reinforced concrete elevator of 1,100,000 bus. capacity. Bids on the superstructure must be in by April 13. The Standard Milling Co., of New York City, is considering the construction of a grain elevator of large capacity in Buffalo Harbor.

Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Acme Milling Co. has let contract to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. for a 200,000-bu. addition to its elevator.

Alva, Okla.—The Kansas Flour Mills Co., of Kansas City, Mo., contemplates building 300,000 bus. additional storage for its Alva Roller Mills here.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Philadelphia & Reading Ry. Co. has had plans prepared for an export elevator of 2,500,000 bus. capacity and also for a small local elevator. Contracts are expected to be let soon.

Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn.—The 600,000 bus. reinforced concrete annex for J. R. Hale & Sons in East Nashville is approaching completion. It was designed and supervised by the Jno. S. Metcalf Co. It was built by the R. C. Stone Engineering Co.

Texas.

El Paso, Tex.—The Globe Mills will erect a 100,000-bu. storage warehouse.

Galveston, Tex.—The Texas Star Flour Mills Co. will build a new concrete elevator.

Graham, Tex.—The Graham Mill & Elevator Co. is building a 200,000-bu. concrete and steel elevator.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Ft. Worth Elevators Co. contemplates adding 1,250,000 bus. storage to the Katy Elevator.

Plainview, Tex.—A 500,000-bu. concrete elevator and 1,000-bbl. mill will be built here by the Panhandle Milling Co., recently incorporated by Perry Burrus of Dallas, Chas. Newman of Ft. Worth, and F. J. Caldwell of McKinney.

Houston, Tex.—The American Maid Flour Mills have let contract to Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. for 10 additional reinforced concrete tanks for 500,000 bus. additional storage. The plans of the Port Commission are undergoing a third revision to make the cost of the big terminal elevator come within the $1,000,000 available.

Virginia.

Norfolk, Va.—The City of Norfolk contemplates expending the $373,000 balance on hand in enlarging the municipal grain elevator some time in the future.

Projects Incubating.

Port Mann, B. C.—The wheat pool is said to have obtained a site for a terminal elevator.

Point Edward, Ont.—United States milling interests contemplate building a grain elevator here.

Tonawanda, N. Y.—The legislature is expected to appropriate $350,000 for an elevator here.

Prince Rupert, B. C.—A private enterprise backed by English capital will build a second large elevator here.

Green Bay, Wis.—The Chamber of Commerce announced that site has been secured for a large grain elevator.

Toledo, O.—The plans of the Van Sweringen interests include a large freight terminal with a modern grain elevator.

Port Arthur, Tex.—A bond issue for a grain elevator on the ship channel is contemplated by the Chamber of Commerce.

Mobile, Ala.—A grain elevator may be included in the $10,000,000 port improvement by the State Dock Commission.

Superior, Wis.—The erection of three elevators is contemplated, one of them by the Chicago & North Western Ry. Co.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—The International Milling Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., contemplates adding 500,000 bus. to its storage here.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co. contemplates erecting an elevator to replace the house that burned.

Washington, D. C.—Renick W. Dunlap, a Pickaway county, O., farmer was appointed assistant sec'y of Agriculture on Mar. 16. He has spent a large portion of his life in successfully managing his large acreage and has long been identified with livestock improvement. Several years were also spent by him as Ohio State Dairy & Food Commissioner.

Farm crops men of the Minnesota Experiment station are unanimously recommending the Gopher variety of oats for early maturity and high yields. For medium maturing varieties they recommend Victory, Minota, and Ligowa. H. K. Hayes, university plant breeder, states that Gopher oats yielded 10% more than Iowa 103 in experiments last year and much better than the medium maturing varieties. The plant is early-maturing, stiff-strawed and white seeded.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

I. C. 247346 passed thru Maroa, Ill., northbound on the Illinois Central Railroad Jan. 24. One car door was open and yellow corn was leaking out over the grain doors.—T. H. Wright, McGuire & Wright.

C. & N. W. 12870, loaded with corn, leaking very badly at the side wall, near to the door, while in the railroad yards at Fort Worth, Tex., on Nov. 15, 1924.—Mr. Simpson, Universal Mills.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Who Will Pay Cyclone Loss on Elevator?

Grain Dealers Journal: Suppose my elevator is insured against fire for $10,000 and I have a policy in another company insuring it against windstorm damage for the same amount. A tornado comes along and wrecks my elevator, starting a fire which burns up all the wreckage. Can I collect under both policies or which one would apply? If the elevator was a complete wreck as a result of the windstorm and the fire burned all the wreckage, how would the adjusters go about it to determine the amount of my loss under the windstorm policy? If the windstorm started the fire, which company must I look to for reimbursement—the one insuring me against fire or the one insuring me against wind? Any light anyone can give me on this involved problem will be appreciated by—Puzzled Sufferer.

Ans.—This is not an easy question to answer. In fact, the fire insurance business itself has been wrestling with it for a long time, but without being able, seemingly, to make any definite reply. This for the reason that there is a twilight zone between the fire and the windstorm policies. The fire policy contains this condition: "If a building, or any part thereof, fall except as the result of fire, all insurance by this policy on such building or its contents shall immediately cease."

The windstorm policy, on the other hand, contains these conditions: "This company shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused by snowstorm, blizzard, frost or cold weather; nor for loss or damage occasioned directly or indirectly by or through any fire, explosion, tidal wave, lightning * * * In case of fire occurring subsequent to any loss or damage by windstorm, cyclone or tornado, this company shall be liable under this policy only for such loss or damage as occurred previous to said loss or damage by fire, and for no loss by fire whatever."

The "Fallen Building Clause" of the fire policy has been generally held by the courts to mean that a material portion of a building must fall to render the policy void. In fact, the new New York Standard policy contains the word "material." Where the subject of insurance under a policy is described, for instance, as a two story brick building, the rate of premium is based on a substantial structure, not on one so weak in its foundation or walls that it may fall at any time. Further, the subject of insurance in such a case is a building, not a portion of a building or a pile of debris.

In the case of Teutonia Insurance Co. vs. Bonner (81 Ill. App. 258) the Court held, "A well constructed frame building is not fallen within the condition of a policy that if it fall except as the result of fire the insurance shall cease, when it is merely blown down from the blocks on which it rested and turned over on its side, remaining intact and retaining its identity as the same building."

In the case of Farrell vs. the Farmers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. (Kansas City C. A.), 2 Missouri Appellate Reporter (June 15, 1986), 1297, the Court rendered this very interesting decision: "The insured building was moved from its foundation by the action of a cyclone. It was but slightly injured, could still be identified as the subject of insurance and was still on the land described in the policy. After being moved from the foundation it took fire from a stove in the building or from a stroke of lightning and was destroyed. Held, that an instruction that the fire was the proximate cause of loss was warranted by the evidence.

"If the plaintiff's building had been blown down by the storm and reduced to a mass of rubbish so that its identity as the building insured was thereby destroyed, the mere fact that fire afterwards took place, from any cause, in the mass of its ruins and destroyed the same, would create no liability under the policy; but if, as the evidence tended to show was the fact, the building was not blown down by the storm but merely removed a few feet from its foundation and left sufficiently intact as to be still subject to identification as the building covered by the risk by a reference to the description in the policy, and one or more of the agencies of the storm, wind or electricity cause the fire to be communicated to the building, either from that in the stove contained therein or in any other way, whereby such building and contents became a loss, then there was liability on the part of the defendant."

U. S. Court of Appeals 8th Circuit. Fred J. Kiesel & Co. vs. Sun Office of London. The Court goes into the whole question very thoroughly and affirms the decision of the lower court that the company was not liable for loss where the building was first materially damaged by wind and then took fire. They say in part:

"No words occur to us more apt, terse and expressive than those contained in the policy in which to answer this question, 'If a building or any part thereof, fall, except as the result of fire, all insurance on such building or its contents shall immediately cease.' If the building falls before the goods insured are damaged by fire, and if the fall is not caused by fire, from that instant the insurance ceases. The purpose of parties to an insurance policy in making their contract is to indemnify the insured against all destruction or damage caused by fire but could give no indemnity against any destruction which resulted from other causes."

From these and other cases it seems to be clear that where a portion of a building falls but the major portion of it remains intact and its identity as a building is not lost, then the Fallen Building Clause would not apply thereto.

Now to specifically answer the questions of your subscriber, we would say:

1. If the elevator is completely wrecked, then the windstorm policy would cover the loss and there could be no claim under the fire policy, even though fire should break out in the debris.

2. If the elevator were only partly destroyed by the windstorm and the damage was such that the fire policy would not be cancelled by the falling building clause and fire then ensued, the adjustment of damages as between the windstorm and the fire policy would necessarily have to be one of compromise based on all obtainable evidence as to the amount of damage caused by each casualty.

3. If the windstorm started the fire, but before a material portion of the building had been destroyed, then any loss would be settled in accordance with No. 2; but if the windstorm started the fire after a material portion of the building had been destroyed, then any loss would come under the windstorm policy and the fire policy would not be liable at all.

There seems to be an idea extant among insurance men that the gap between the fire and the windstorm policy can be bridged by carrying both forms of protection in one company. That is not true. The conditions of the policies are not changed in any particular whether the insurance be carried in one company or a dozen. It is true, however, that an insurer would probably fare better where he had to deal with but one company than he would where he had to deal with more than one.

We feel that some solution of this vexing problem should be arrived at. The destruction of the Northwestern Elevator at Chicago brought fire insurance companies together on the use of the Inherent Explosion Clause for flour mills and elevators. It is to be hoped that the recent storms in Indiana and Illinois will bring them together on a proper form of protection where fire follows a windstorm. Under the Standard Policy, a fire following an explosion is covered even though the explosion might be due to carelessness on the part of the insured. No one would contend for a moment that a windstorm was the result of carelessness, but yet as it stands, one who carries both fire and windstorm insurance, under certain conditions, might be made to carry a heavy portion of his loss.—J. J. Fitzgerald, Asst. Secy., Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Reparation for Loss Due to Government Price Fixing?

Grain Dealers Journal: I read an article in the Journal in December, 1923, that 60 cents per bushel was to be allowed the grain shippers that stood to lose from government price fixing.

I would like to have more information on this, as I have been trying even before this article appeared, to get back some of my loss occasioned by the price fixing.—L. W. Sage, Julian, Neb.

Ans.: The article was a reprint of a bill, H. R. 172, by Tincher, introduced in Congress allowing a refund of 60 cents per bushel to persons who lost by price fixing on the 1917 crop; but the bill never was passed. Take up the matter with your representatives in both houses of Congress. Winter wheat handlers lost heavily when the price was fixed by the Federal Government and no doubt could easily recover their loss if all would pull together.

Obtaining a Knowledge of the Board of Trade?

Grain Dealers Journal: How can a young man in the grain business obtain a thoro knowledge of the Board of Trade and its advantage to the trade?—R. J. Banton, Vickeryville, Mich.

Ans.: The advantage to the public of the Board of Trade is that it gathers together in one place all those engaged in the business so that the cost of doing business is reduced and the margin of profit between the producer and consumer is reduced. The Board collects reliable statistics and gives out trustworthy quotations without which the public could form no idea of the price of grain.

No book has been written showing how the different branches of the grain business, cash and futures, shipping, receiving and warehousing, dovetail into one another on the Board. The student can work out the relationship for himself by tracing the handling of a car of grain into and out of a terminal market, considering the weighing, inspection, warehousing, cleaning, selling, shipping, and the methods of every agency coming into contact with the handling of the carload, from the sampler who probes the car to the settling clerk who rings out a pit trade.

Insurance on Farmers' Stored Grain?

Grain Dealers Journal: I have some grain stored with me by farmers and desire to have them protected by insurance, but I am storing the grain only as an accommodation for them, not charging for storage or insurance. I am taking good care of the grain, tho I do not consider myself liable in any way, as I do not charge anything. I expect to get a profit out of the grain in another way, and so am willing to pay for the insurance; but I understand the insurance companies can not be made to pay under the policies issued to me because I am not legally liable to the farmers. It seems to me that if I pay for the insurance I can direct payment by the insurance company to the real owners of the grain. Are my storage customers protected?—W. L. Boyer.

Ans.: This is only a technicality. When a grain dealer has in good faith paid for insurance for the benefit of persons storing grain with

IF MEN were more intent upon making themselves masters of their work and less intent upon getting the most they can in the way of wages, and giving the least they can in the way of labor and devotion, there would be a great addition to the ranks of those workers who are both successful and happy.

him the companies insuring the grain firms have never refused to settle on this technicality.

To get around this technicality the dealer should inform his patrons that he has insured the grain for their benefit. This action makes him legally liable, and the underwriters must pay in case of fire loss.

To Exterminate Weevil?

Grain Dealers Journal: One of my farmer customers has about 300 bus. of wheat infested with weevil in his granary and wants to kill them with carbon bisulfid. I have read directions for using in the Journal but can not locate them just now. I would like to know how much bisulfid to use and whether it should be used in combination with any thing.—Isaac C. Pratt, Roseville, Ill.

Grain Dealers Journal: I would like to have information on the following points concerning the use of a mixture of ethyl acetate and carbon tetrachloride as a weevil killer. What proportions of each ingredient to be used. How is it to be applied in bins?—C. A. Lovell, Hutchinson, Kans.

Ans.: The four insecticides that have proved their value for use in grain infested with weevil are bisulfid of carbon, hydrocyanic acid gas, ethyl acetate, and chloropicrin.

HOW TO USE CARBON BISULFID.

Bisulfid of carbon is easy to use, but the policies of the mutual companies contain a clause "This policy shall be void if the assured does now, or hereafter keep, use or allow bisulfid of carbon in any of the buildings described in this policy."

Spraying liquids can not be used because most of them leave a poisonous deposit that is deleterious to health.

For carbon bisulfid treatment first clean the bin thoroly, sweeping the sides and remove all refuse. Make the bin as air-tight as possible. Then pour bisulfid of carbon on top of the wheat in the bin and as it evaporates the heavy vapor will sink thru the grain and kill the insects. The gas is poisonous and the operator should avoid breathing it. All fire and naked lights must be kept away as the gas is very explosive when mixed with air, so that after using, the elevator should be aired thoroly before entering. About 1½ lbs. per thousand cubic feet should be sufficient.

The bisulfid is much more effective in hot weather than in winter. The use of a greater quantity in cold weather does not help much. The liquid or the vapor does not injure the grain in any way for germination or for human food.

HOW TO USE HYDROCYANIC ACID GAS.

Hydrocyanic acid gas is one of the most deadly poisons known to medical men. A person inhaling one breath would not live long enough to take a second breath. All precautions must be taken to keep away from the rooms or buildings in which the gas is employed.

The gas is generated by placing cyanide of potassium (KCN) in sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4). The cyanogen (CN) which is poisonous combines with the hydrogen (H) of the acid to form the gas HCN. The chemical reaction is the simplest and all preparations are directed to distribution of the gas and the safeguarding of the life of the operator.

The quantity required is ¼ gramme of cyanide per cubic foot of space to be fumigated. A room 10x10x10 ft. containing 1,000 cu. ft. will require 250 grammes. As there are 28.35 grammes to the ounce divide this by 28.35 to reduce to ounces giving 8 4/5 oz. For each ounce of cyanide allow 1½ times as many ounces of acid, liquid measure. Allow 1½ ounces of water for each ounce of acid.

The acid and water should be distributed in the different rooms in stoneware or china crocks, or wooden pails. The acid should be poured into the water not the reverse, each crock to contain sufficient water and acid to act upon three pounds of cyanide, the crocks having a capacity of two or three gallons each. The cyanide is tied up in three-pound paper packages, and one package suspended over each crock by a string from the ceiling into which a screw eye has been screwed. All the strings from the screw eyes are gathered to one point near the door where the operator is to make his quick exit.

Starting on the top floor the operator lowers the cyanide into the crocks containing the acid and water, closes the door and goes to the next floor below and repeats in each floor below to the basement. Do not attempt to escape by ascending a stair in the room after the cyanide has been dropped into the liquid because it is too hazardous. Doors should be barred to keep strangers out.

After 5 to 24 hours the door and windows should be opened for half an hour or longer to allow the gas to escape and in tight rooms and basement much longer, before entering. Entry should be postponed until after all the characteristic peach pit odor has disappeared.

If potassium cyanide is unobtainable sodium cyanide will answer. The strongest acid should be purchased, if of weaker strength more must be provided.

The gas will kill all insects and vermin and all larvae.

HOW TO USE ETHYL ACETATE.

Ethyl acetate, also known in the drug trade as acetic ether, is the active ingredient, and is diluted for use with carbon tetrachloride. They mix readily when poured together. As the mixture evaporates rapidly the operator should have everything ready beforehand and work fast.

At present prices for ethyl acetate and carbon tetrachloride the mixture costs 10 cents per pound, but it is believed that as the demand increases the price will decrease. The average box car will hold 1,300 bushels of wheat, making a cost of 0.85 cent per bushel for the new fumigating mixture. Probably a dosage smaller than 40 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet would be sufficient for fumigating grain in bins, elevators, or other tight inclosures, but no experiments have yet been made to determine the minimum effective dosage for such places.

The ethyl acetate should be tested as follows: Wet a sheet of filter paper with the liquid and let the liquid evaporate. When the paper is dry, no odor should be detectible on it. If an odor remains on the paper it will remain on the grain after fumigation and may be carried through to the flour and even to bread made from the flour. It is possible to secure ethyl acetate free from these odoriferous constituents, and no other grade should be used.

Mix 4 volumes of ethyl acetate with 6 volumes of carbon tetrachloride.

Do not attempt to fumigate wheat in bags in the open, or in cars that cannot be tightly closed. This mixture is effective only in a closed space, the tighter the better.

If the weevils are numerous, if the weather is cool, or if there are cracks in the car, use 50 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of enclosed space. Ten gallons (110 pounds) of the mixture is usually sufficient for the ordinary box car.

Apply the fumigant by sprinkling or spraying it over the surface of the grain from an ordinary watering can or by means of a sprayer. Apply the fumigant as rapidly as possible; then close the door tightly.

STATUS OF CHLOROPICRIN.

When the Journal first advocated the use of chloropicrin as an insecticide in September, 1921, such use was ridiculed and condemned by the Buro of Entomology of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; but now nothing stands in the way of a general use of this superior weevil killer but the regulations of another buro of the federal government, that of Explosives, against its shipment unless in costly containers. The Mutual Fire Prevention Buro now has worked out a chloropicrin mixture that can be shipped in cheaper containers safely, but the approval by the Buro of Explosives is needed.

Chloropicrin is 283 times as poisonous to insects as the molecule of the more familiar carbon bisulfid. It is not inflammable, is not explosive. It works at a lower temperature and is so powerful that less of the vapor is required to be mixed with the air. Altho so deadly to insects it has the advantage over hydrocyanic acid gas of not being poisonous to man. Its disagreeable odor and offensiveness to the eyes are sufficient warning to keep away. It is so powerful that ½ pound per 1,000 cubic feet will kill the bean weevil, at small cost; whereas the latest discovery by the Dept. of Agriculture, ethyl acetate, is said by the Buro to require 40 lbs. of mixture to 1,000 cu. ft.

Was Contract Canceled by Snow Blockade?

Grain Dealers Journal: Thru exchange of telegrams on Feb. 1st, 1924, "A" sells "B" a carload of rye at 74c loading station less freight to Chicago; previous sales based on 10 days, prompt and immediate shipment. Owing to snow blockade, railroad did not operate from Feb. 1st, 1924, to April 9th, 1924. On Feb. 10th, 1924, "A" notifies "B" that shipment cannot be made on account of snow blockade but "A" apparently did not receive reply to Letter of Feb. 10. On July 26, 1924, "B" demands delivery of car rye on basis of sale of Feb. 1st, price of rye being lower in April and May than last of January or first of February, but considerably higher the last of July and on through the season.

"B" starts suit for $528.00 for non-delivery of car.

Question: Has "B" a valid claim against "A"?—Jones Bros., Osseo, Wis.

Ans.: Seller's communication of Feb. 10 should have been more than a notification that shipment could not be made. It should have contained a request for extension of time. If buyer had refused to grant the extension seller then could have had the contract bought in under the trade rules.

Notification by seller that shipment could not be made on account of snow blockade could be taken by buyer to mean that the grain would come along as soon as the blockade was lifted. At any rate the shipper still owed him the rye, and "B" has a valid claim for breach of contract.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. now has 15,906,550 telephone stations in the Bell System. The annual cost of operating each station has increased 23% since 1920; and the dividends and interest charges on the book value of the property have decreased from 4.96% in 1914 to 4.87% in 1924. The total number of miles of wire increased 5,369,777 during 1924 to 39,893,619. The cost of additions to plant in 1924 was $28,975,923, made necessary by greatly increased demands for service.

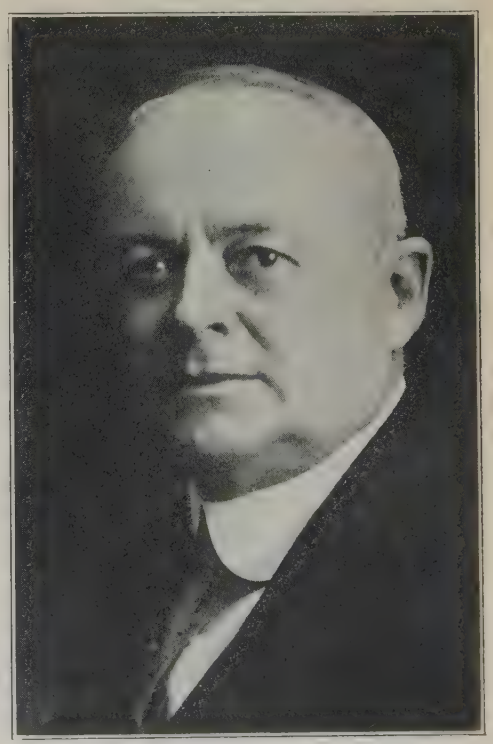
President of New Boston Grain & Flour Exchange.

The president of the new Grain & Flour Exchange of Boston, Mass., Dean K. Webster, is enthusiastically promoting the organization, which in his opinion has many admirable features that will tend to permanent usefulness to the grain trade of New England.

Mr. Webster was born at Lawrence May 10, 1870, and in 1891 became a member of the firm, and all his life has been identified with the grain business. When the firm was incorporated in December, 1903, Mr. Webster became pres. and treas. of the H. K. Webster Co.

Another successful organization with which Mr. Webster has been identified is the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., of which he has been president since the company was formed in 1907.

In organizing the Grain & Flour Exchange as an offshoot of the Chamber of Commerce the dealers of New England are fortunate in the choice of Mr. Webster to head the administration. He enjoys the confidence and can command the support of the entire trade.



Dean K. Webster, Pres.
Boston Grain & Flour Exchange.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Finds Concrete Pits Satisfactory.

Grain Dealers Journal: Our experience with concrete boot pans is so satisfactory we would not think of installing anything else. When we built a new elevator at Harrold two years ago on low ground we installed a concrete pit, well waterproof, and have had no trouble whatever from water. We have also replaced several steel pans that had rusted out in low wet ground with concrete pits and have never regretted the change. In fact, we have gained by the change because we always build a large roomy pit when using concrete, and what is more, we do it without much additional cost. All of our concrete pits are waterproof and very satisfactory.—Hoese & Lueth Grain Co., Spencer, S. Dak.

Duties of County Agents.

Grain Dealers Journal: We observe that the commissioners of our county have employed a county agent at $1,800 for next year, and $2,200 for the following year. As we understand it, these busy bodies in some counties are acting solely as purchasing agents for farmers who are willing to go around their local merchants, the men who pay the taxes which make up the fund to pay the county agent's salary. In some of the meetings of grain dealers I have attended those present were outspoken in condemning the commercial activities of the county agent.

As I understand it the original duties of the county agent was to help the farmer solve his production problems. This alone should furnish ample employment for all the time, strength and energy of any county agent attempting to serve the farmers of this county.

I presume that it will be to our advantage to watch the activities of this new county employe and enlist the sympathy and support of the merchants affected by his merchandising activities to protest to the county commission. It would seem to me that if any county agent is detected in accepting favors or commissions from manufacturers whose goods he sells to the farmers, then he has outlived his usefulness and should be fired.—BKY, Clinton County, Ohio.

A Cheap Cob Burner Assured.

Grain Dealers Journal: Having read the Observation of Traveler on page 253 of your Journal for Feb. 25th, I am moved to observe that there are other builders of the same mind. Not long ago a farmer's elevator asked for bids for a new cob burner, their old one having fallen to the ground. Having been in use a number of years most of the brick were not fit to be used in rebuilding. I put in a bid to build a new cob burner and stated that I planned to use 5,000 of the brick in the old burner so that it would be necessary to buy 17,000 new brick at $16.00 per thousand FOB site, lime $2.50 per barrel, cement 91c a sack, sand $4 per yard, tile 10c each, lumber for scaffolding, mud box and mud boards at $55 per thousand, and three heavy iron bands to place around burner. The workmen would have to travel out to the plant and back each day so that I would have found it necessary to provide transportation for them eight miles a day. My bid was $846. Some jack-of-all-trades got the job for $460. Now the owner should know that contractors will not get enough money to pay for the material necessary to complete the job. Either the job will be skinned or be covered by a lien. The practice of inducing contractors to indulge in cut-throat competition in the hope of getting a little work is bound to result in a lot of poor and unsatisfactory work. Grain dealers who want a real elevator owe it to themselves to make some investigation as to the cost of materials and labor. Contractors can not afford to work for nothing.—S. E. Dyson, Springfield, Ill.

Middleman Cannot Be Eliminated.

"Middlemen are parasites which thrive at the expense of the consumer," if wild theorists are to be believed. Consumers who look at the price they have to pay and the price obtained by the producer are willing believers in the utterances of these wiseacres until they give some study to the cost of the service performed by the middlemen. We have all read the story of the fruit grower who placed a note in a box of apples stating what he received, which was but a small part of the price the consumer paid.

In the grain business the grower does not fill a package that reaches the consumer intact, but nevertheless comparisons are made on the price per bushel. Such comparisons are often misleading, since the grades quoted are probably not the same. Yet the apparent great disparity in price is seized upon by agitators to foster discontent and help to promote schemes that only line the pockets of the promoters.

Many of the schemes for abolishing the middleman have proved to be failures. Among them is the attempt of the post office department to bring city residents in touch with farmers having produce that could be sent by the parcel post. Another is the plan fostered by the Fuel Administration in 1917, when coal was allocated according to the districts in which it was mined, and from that to argue that all merchandise should be sold in the vicinity in which it is manufactured—thus eliminating transportation, reducing selling costs and keeping prices down—but it isn't at all feasible.

In the grain business the grower sells by the wagon-load and the manufacturer buys the carload. The buyer desires a uniform quality thruout the load. He will not buy a mixture of good and poor grain except at the price of the lowest grade in the car. It becomes necessary, therefore, to keep the different kinds separate at the country station until grain of like quality can be accumulated to make a carload. This is a real service that the grower of the grain can not perform for himself.

Performance of this service requires scales for weighing the grain and bins to hold the different wagon loads in store. Besides the large investment there is required the time of one man and possibly one or two helpers to weigh and pay for the grain received and to load out cars for the distant market. The farmer could not do this for himself and have any time to grow his crops. This is so self-evident that the agitators never make the blunder of urging each farmer to ship his own grain without patronizing the local elevator. The farmers are too well posted, and have become firmly convinced that the country elevator earns its cost.

A little corn does move direct from grower to consumer in the corn belt where cattle are fed by stockmen who do not grow enough corn for their cattle and hogs. As soon, however, as the quantity required reaches a carload the local grain dealer is asked to quote a price and all the machinery of the middlemen immediately becomes available to search out the cheapest source of supply.

After the grain has left the country station the carload falls into the hands of several other middlemen, none of whom enjoy the monopoly possessed by the country elevator. The terminal market middlemen are beset by the fiercest competition. Everyone has the privilege of bidding for the carload of grain at the country station or after it has arrived at the terminal market. The miller can cut out the middleman by bidding the country station and he sometimes does so, but if he does so he must maintain an organization to keep in touch with the shippers, so he only succeeds in substituting salaried employes for the commission merchant.

The manufacturer of rolled oats who maintains a line of country elevators and the flour miller who operates at country stations, instead of abolishing the middleman, simply take over the performance of the middleman service, which must be paid for.

Competition is so free that if any system of handling grain with fewer middlemen was more economical it would displace every other system automatically. Every agency now at work distributing the crops must be performing a worth while service or it would have been dropped.

Many producers have paid several times as much for the privilege of marketing their own products as they ever paid the expert middleman to market them. The middleman who buys, classifies, cleans and loads grain at country stations assumes all the risks of ownership and occasionally loses heavily on off grade stuff as well as by leaks in transit.

Prices for farm work horses are rapidly climbing and the horse is in heavy demand. A dealer in Champaign county, Ill., who paid $75 to $85 per head last year is now paying $125 to $140 per head for the same class of horses in the same community. Interest in breeding heavy draft animals is coming back.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Mar. 24-26. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, at Bismarck, N. D.

Apr. 16-17. Millers National Federation at Chicago, Ill.

Apr. 21-22. Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, at Des Moines, Ia.

May 5-6. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at Peoria. Headquarters, Hotel Jefferson.

May 7. Missouri Grain Dealers Ass'n at St. Louis, Mo.

May 7-9. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, at New Orleans, La.

May 18. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n at Amarillo, Tex.

May 19-20. Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, at Oklahoma City, Okla.

May 21-22. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Wichita, Kan.

May 22-23. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Fort Worth, Tex.

June 9-11. American Seed Trade Ass'n in Los Angeles, Cal.

June 17-18. Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, at Toledo, O.

June 22-23. Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

June 25-26. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n Midsummer meeting at a point to be selected in northern Indiana.

July 20-22. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at Memphis, Tenn.

July 28-30. National Hay Ass'n at Cedar Point, O.

Oct. 12-14. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 12-14. U. S. Feed Distributors Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

Ohio Valley Laid Waste by Tornado

A devastated region and untold suffering was left in the wake of a destructive tornado that cut a swath across the southern portion of Illinois and Indiana and portions of Tennessee and Kentucky Mar. 18. Several country elevators were caught in its path. Considerable property was reduced to wreckage. Two towns in Illinois, Parrish and De Soto, and one in Indiana, Griffin, were almost totally destroyed.

Great damage was suffered in the rural districts, where large numbers of livestock were killed or fatally crippled and farm buildings, equipment and stocks of supplies were lost in a heap of wreckage. The loss of human life in such sections was also heavy. Many of the farmers will be unable to rebuild and their loss of equipment and horsepower will materially curtail their production this year.

In Murphysboro, Ill., over 150 city blocks were destroyed, making kindling wood and wreckage of countless fine homes and many industrial plants. In the wreckage was the plant of the Reliance Mills, which had a capacity of 600 barrels per diem and a good sized grain elevator.

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade contributed $10,000 for relief work. Other grain organizations in other cities also contributed most generously. Industrial concerns, railroads, and many individuals sent help and swelled the funds.

Reports from the storm swept area reflect the awful havoc wrought:

Not in Path.

Owensville, Ind.—We are very thankful that we were not directly in the path of the tornado—but it cut a half-mile wide swath thru our township, almost ruining everything along its way.—Teel Milling Co.

Slight Damage Suffered.

Murphysboro, Ill.—We did not suffer nearly so much as some. Our engine room was practically destroyed and the mill and elevator slightly damaged so some repairs will be necessary.—Southern Illinois Milling & Elevator Co.

Damage in White County, Ill.

Carmi, Ill.—The devastating tornado that tore thru this part of Illinois a few days ago was the greatest calamity that ever befell this county or this portion of the state. A large toll of human life was taken in the rural districts. At least $500,000 worth of property was destroyed. Heavy losses in livestock occurred.

Most of the losses were borne by the rural districts. The twister did not directly strike a single city or village in White county, missing every one of them by a half to 2 miles. Carmi suffered no loss, there being little or no property damage and no one hurt, the storm center passing to one side by ½ to 1 mile. It missed Crossville by ¼ to ½ mile and comparatively little damage was done there.

The sections directly stricken were completely devastated. Hardly a house, a barn or a tree was left standing. Many horses and cattle were killed outright and others were so badly wounded that they had to be killed. Loss of human life thru such portions of the county totaled over 30. A few more were so badly hurt that death is sure to result.

Tho the work of reconstruction is rapidly starting in the storm stricken areas, great numbers will be unable to rebuild in time properly to care for their spring planting. Others, who have their farms heavily mortgaged, will be unable to rebuild.

The damage to grain elevators was so slight that it need not be mentioned in comparison to other losses. None was sufficiently damaged to prevent operation. Business, however, is at a standstill. Everyone is engaged in relief work. —Wm. C. Smith, successor to Storms & Smith.

Poseyville Not Injured

Poseyville, Ind.—Fortunately, Poseyville was not hit by the awful tornado. The people reported injured and killed were from the rural district just a few miles north of us. No elevators were destroyed on the Indiana side outside of the ones in Griffin. Those were a total loss. —P. Reising & Sons.

Lexington Escaped.

Lexington, Ky., fortunately, was not in the path of the wind storm. In the north-eastern part of the county, where it did strike, with the exception of one casualty and the destruction of some three or four buildings, the only damage suffered was the uprooting of countless trees and razing of numerous stretches of fencing.—Fayette Coal, Grain & Feed Co., J. M. Outten, Sec'y-Treas.

Princeton Hit.

Princeton, Ind.—The Princeton storm era is in that part of the city farthest from us. Thirty-five blocks were literally destroyed, including about 400 homes and several large industrial plants. The death list will reach 25 and the constant wonder is that it was not 500. About 200 were injured. Property loss will total at least $4,000,000.

Emergency relief has been well taken care of and the only need left is funds with which to rehabilitate the people who lost everything they possessed.—M. M. Welborn, Welborn Grain Co.

Two Elevators at Griffin, Ind., Wrecked.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Both of the elevators at Griffin went down and became a part of the general wreckage. Heavy loss was borne by the Henderson Elevator Co. and Price's Elevator & Grain Co., only scattered heaps of grain remaining to distinguish what had been the elevators. No loss has as yet been reported around Mount Carmel, the storm passing just south of the elevators. The elevator at Hovey, which is the first station west of Griffin, was not damaged—J. J. Fitzgerald, assistant sec'y Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Lexington Most Fortunate.

Lexington, Ky.—We were probably much more fortunate than someone has painted conditions. While there was one death and several severe injuries, the loss from the storm was not very heavy, as it was confined to one swath that went through the county cutting a path several hundred yards wide, but only a couple of miles long before the wind rose and went into the air. There was no damage at all in our city, most of the real damage being confined to one small farm, the houses and out-buildings, together with the stock and all being completely demolished.—Blue Grass-Elmendorf Grain Corp., by W. B. Talbert.

New Kansas Chief Grain Inspector.

The new chief grain inspector for the state of Kansas has been a country grain dealer all his life, having accumulated 31 years' experience since he started in at the age of 17.

With his brother, Edward, M. B. Dalton, the new chief, under the firm name of Wm. Dalton's Sons, ships grain from several points, as well as from the headquarters at St. George, Kan., where he runs a store and four farms. He is also president of the St. George State Bank.

Mr. Dalton did not seek the office. He has always taken a great interest in public affairs, and was drafted for the work in the inspection department, altho he would have preferred to stay at home and run his own business. He was a delegate to the Chicago National Republican Convention in 1920, and is in the Kansas State Senate. He expects to take charge of the office in Kansas City about Apr. 1.

Wheat in Special Bin Not Subject to Levy by Creditors.

Thomas H. Whaley and E. E. Yarnell stored 2,524 bus. of No. 1 soft wheat in the elevator of the Consolidated Elevator & Milling Co. at Greybull, Wyo., not for sale but for safekeeping, in bins Nos. 2 and 12, separate and apart from all other wheat.

A receiver was appointed for the elevator company on June 2, 1921, but prior to that time R. G. Nelson and Ira McIntosh had begun an action of replevin to recover 378 and 829 bus. of wheat respectively, and the sheriff took wheat for them out of bins 2 and 12.

In the action by plaintiffs Nelson and McIntosh, Whaley and Yarnell intervened and recovered their wheat. The court said:

The plaintiffs in this case testified that the wheat taken under the writs or replevin was taken from bins 1, 6, and 13, and not from bins 2 and 12, except only a hundred bushels, of which about half was put back. But the trouble is that the physical facts showed plaintiffs to have been mistaken. The undisputed evidence is that plaintiffs took soft, winter wheat. According to the inventory taken May 5, 1921, there was at that time no wheat in bins 1 or 13. The only soft wheat in the elevator at the time was as follows: In bins 2 and 12, 2,575 bushels, and in bin No. 11, 612 bushels. The only other wheat was in bins 6, 7 and 8, with 123, 252, and 98 bushels, respectively; but the wheat in these bins was hard, spring wheat. No wheat had been seized out of bin No. 11, and hence it would seem that plaintiffs could not have seized any wheat, except only out of bins 2 and 12. The amount so seized was about equal to the shortage of the wheat of interveners in these bins. The judgments of the lower court are, we think, sustained by ample evidence, and must be affirmed.—231 Pac. Rep. 398.

Chicago, Ill.—F. W. Kellogg, Milwaukee, pres. of the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n, broadcast a radio address on "What Seed Buyers Should Know," from station WLS, here recently.

W. B. Dalton, St. George, Kan., Chief Grain Inspector of Kansas.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

IDAHO.

Hansen, Ida., Mar. 18.—Spring work is well along and the prospects for a big grain crop are promising. Weather is fine and soil has plenty of moisture.—H. L. Walker, mgr. Farmers Grain & Milling Co.

ILLINOIS.

Carmi, Ill., Mar. 21.—Our growing wheat is simply perfect. I have never seen it better at this season of the year, but the acreage is small.—Wm. C. Smith.

Murphysboro, Ill., Mar. 21.—The grain acreage in this section is practically the same as last year and present prospects are good.—W. Gram. Southern Illinois Milling & Elevator Co.

Waverly, Ill., Mar. 12.—Farmers in this territory expect to plant a normal acreage of corn this spring. Considerable acreage is being devoted to wheat. Oats are somewhat short. General conditions are quite favorable.—Mr. Paluska.

Springfield, Ill., Mar. 18.—Moderate to heavy rainfall prevailed over the state on Mar. 13, with some snow in the northern division, and was followed by a cold wave. Moisture has been deficient so precipitation proved beneficial, but delayed field work. Wheat and meadows are greening. Little if any winter killing has shown. Considerable oats are sown in southern sections.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist.

Springfield, Ill., Mar. 17.—Excepting the cold wave during part of the first week, the weather during the first half of March has been unusually mild. Rainfall has been noticeably short and mostly recorded on the 13th and 14th. Soil conditions have been favorable for working quite extensively over the central and southern areas where considerable field work has already been done. The condition of fall sown grains is favorable as a rule. Corn reserves on farms vary, ranging from short in the northern portion of the state to near the average in several of the central and southern counties and mostly in strong hands. Seed corn supply ample. Winter wheat condition reports are up to average or better. Oats reserves on farms are more plentiful than usual. A considerable acreage of oats has been sown in the southern area and getting under way in the central. Acreage of oats in Illinois is expected to be somewhat larger than a year ago.—A. J. Surratt, agricultural statistician.

INDIANA.

Crown Point, Ind., Mar. 19.—Wheat and rye came out of the winter in good condition and are looking fine. Corn is grading Nos. 5 and 6. —E. K. Sowash.

Seymour, Ind., Mar. 16.—The condition of the growing wheat is splendid and prospects are for a good crop here.—C. R. Jackson, mgr. Farmers Hominy Mill.

Poseyville, Ind., Mar. 23.—We have about the usual acreage of wheat in this vicinity and a 25% better prospect for a crop than we had at this time a year ago.—P. Reising & Sons.

Princeton, Ind., Mar. 23.—Our wheat acreage is about normal, but the growing plants are not coming out well. It was too dry last fall to start them and the weather has been rather dry this spring.—M. J. Welborn, Welborn Grain Co.

IOWA.

Oakville, Ia., Mar. 17.—Wheat looks to be in good condition but definite reports on it cannot be made before warmer weather.—Oakville Grain Co.

Garrison, Ia., Mar. 11.—Corn and other crops have been so short here that the elevator of the Benton Grain Co. has been closed until the situation improves.—R. B. Scott.

KANSAS.

Canton, Kan., Mar. 21.—Wheat prospects are not very favorable for this time of the year.—Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co.

Plains, Kan., Mar. 23.—The Plains territory has increased its wheat acreage about 10% over last year, but the prospects are not nearly so good. Immediate moisture would probably revive practically all of the crop, but unless it comes soon many fields will be abandoned.—C. W. Holmes, Plains Equity Exchange.

Chicago, Ill., Mar. 23.—The deficiency from normal precipitation at 10 typical dry Kansas stations for the planting and fall growth period, Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, 1924, is: Eskridge, 3.89; Oketo, 4.95; Ottawa, 1.82; Alton, 2.58; Hanover, 5.17; McPherson, 4.68; Norwick, 1.16; Wichita, 1.60; Sharon Springs, 0.59; Wakeeney, 2.76. These deficiencies are important when it is considered that accumulation was taking place during the production of last year's crop. Following this, during fall growth period and winter, the situation was further aggravated.—R. O. Cromwell, statist, Lamson Bros. & Co.

KENTUCKY.

Lexington, Ky., Mar. 23.—About 90% of the winter wheat crop has come thru the winter in fine shape and all the early wheat is in good condition. Our acreage this year is at least 50% larger than in 1924, but at that is somewhat below normal.—W. B. Talbert, pres. Blue Grass-Elmendorf Grain Corp.

MICHIGAN.

Lansing, Mich., Mar. 20.—Michigan farmers have reported their intention to increase corn plantings 1%, oats 5%, barley 25%, and spring wheat 60%. If the contemplated changes are completed it will mean 13,000 more acres corn, 147,000 more acres oats, 11,000 more acres barley.—Verne H. Church, agricultural statistician.

MINNESOTA.

Almora, Minn., Mar. 20.—Present indications point to an extra large grain crop this season.—X.

MISSOURI.

St. Joseph, Mo., Mar. 18.—Wheat looks promising in this territory.—Niedorp Grain Co.

Centralia, Mo., Mar. 24.—This territory has a very small acreage devoted to winter wheat and oats. But the corn acreage is large.—Farmers Club.

Jefferson City, Mo., Mar. 12.—Missouri wheat is 84% of normal compared to 73% last year and 82% in March, 1923. Good reports come from western and northwestern sections, but central and south central counties report a somewhat spotted condition. Chinch bugs are general, but no serious damage is expected. Hessian fly is not found in the early sown grain, but is reported in many other sections. Acreage totals 2,347,000 compared to 2,134,000 a year ago. Soil conditions are good. Farm reserves of wheat are smaller than a year ago. —Jewell Mayes, Missouri Crop Reporting Service.

MONTANA.

Stanford, Mont., Mar. 20.—Conditions are generally fair for winter wheat in Judith Basin county. Quite a little spring wheat is being held back until the condition of winter wheat is assured. Lots of moisture last week. Farmers are very optimistic in looking to the future. —Stanford Milling Co.

NEBRASKA.

Superior, Neb., Mar. 21.—We are not operating right now. The wheat crop will be very short.—Nye & Jenks Grain Co.

Elsie, Neb., Mar. 12.—Wheat prospects are good this year with about a 20% increase in acreage.—O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.

Upland, Neb., Mar. 19.—All plowed ground wheat is dead in this vicinity. We need moisture.—C. L. Frack, agt. Duff Grain Co.

Oshkosh, Neb., Mar. 19.—Conditions are favorable for a good wheat crop on as large an acreage as in 1924.—R. E. Mong, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co.

Diller, Neb., Mar. 18.—Wheat prospects are poor. The acreage of oats is small. The corn acreage is large but most of that will be fed. With favorable weather our spring wheat might make 75% of a crop.—Diller Farmers Grain Co.

Lodgepole, Neb., Mar. 20.—We have the best prospects for a wheat crop since the season of 1920. The acreage is normal for winter wheat and increased for spring wheat. A rain would be beneficial at this time altho crops are not yet suffering.—W. D. Russell, mgr. Lodge Pole Lumber & Grain Co.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Kief, N. D., Mar. 14.—We did not have much snow last winter and the farmers did little fall plowing.—Martin Sulzle, mgr. Schmidt-Gulak Elevator Co.

OHIO.

Washington C. H., O., Mar. 12.—A heavy acreage of corn is planned for this year in Fayette county. Farmers have a lot of good seed corn. —W. W. Montgomery, county extension agent.

OKLAHOMA.

El Reno, Okla., Mar. 20.—Droughty conditions here are causing poor crop prospects.—Farmers Mill & Grain Co.

Enid, Okla., Mar. 23.—The acreage planted to wheat is about the same as last year. Its condition is 80%.—E. R. Humphrey Grain Co.

Yewed, Okla., Mar. 23.—Wheat is suffering from dry weather. About 15% of the area will be planted in corn this spring.—McCrady Bros. Grain Co.

Mulhall, Okla., March 13.—Most of the oats are sown. Wheat is looking fairly good but needs rain.—J. L. Blaney, mgr. Ponca City Milling Co.

Shattuck, Okla., Mar. 21.—Wheat acreage is larger this spring than in former years and the crop is looking good. Weather has been a little dry but the crop has not suffered so far.—Gerlach-Higgins Milling Co.

Dacoma, Okla., Mar. 23.—The wheat acreage is about the same as last year. None of it has been plowed up so far. The crop is needing rain and will soon be suffering unless rain is received. The wheat is bound to have short straw this year.—E. L. Gately, Choctaw Grain Co.

Waukomis, Okla., Mar. 21.—The wheat condition here is serious. A great number of fields are bare and are being disked or plowed. Not more than half a crop will be raised in this immediate vicinity. The soil is too dry and hard freezing weather and worms have done considerable damage. — Fred Atherton, mgr. Waukomis Grain Co.

Chickasha, Okla., Mar. 12.—Farmers in this part of the state are getting away from grain and every year we see more cotton planted. Wheat in this section is not looking very good and needs rain badly. If rain is not received soon very little of the crop will grow to maturity. Not very much has been plowed up so far.—Linton Grain Co.

Geary, Okla., Mar. 23.—The acreage of wheat sown last fall was about the same as a year previous. At least 50% will be plowed under as a result of winter killing and drought. The balance is not doing well on account of dry weather and high winds. Its condition is about 50% of normal. Cotton and corn on a half and half ratio will be planted on the abandoned acreage.—Blaine County Elevator.

Hennessey, Okla., Mar. 23.—Wheat acreage is about the same as last year. The crop's condition is very poor. Weather is very dry. No snow covered the grain last winter. We have had only one very light rain since the sleet that froze the wheat to the ground. About 10% of the winter killed acreage has been sown to oats. More will probably be planted to corn about Apr. 1. Grub worms are working in the wheat, but it is impossible to estimate the amount of damage at this time.—S. R. Overton.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Mar. 16.—Out of 61 replies to postal card inquiries in Oklahoma, 5 reported increased standing acreage of wheat compared to last year, 2 of them reaching 110%; 17 reported the same acreage; 21 between 75% and 95% of last year; 13 less than 75%. The oats acreage compared to last year was reported by 7 at between 105% and 150%; 19 as equal to last year; 15 as below last year. Compared to 1924 the growing condition of wheat ranged between 40% and 100%, most of the replies stating between 80% and 95%. Two points set the growing condition of oats over last year, but most of them at the same or a little below. Heavy abandonment has hit parts of Oklahoma wheat acreage, tho for most sections it is not more than 15% and in many more sections much less. Thirteen judged present crop prospects as good, 14 as fair, 15 as poor and the rest remarked that rain was needed, some damage had been done by cutworms, 50% to 75%, etc., most of them hitting the rain theme. Forty-six reported soil conditions as needing moisture or are very dry, 4 needed rain badly.—C. F. Prouty, sec'y, Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n.

TEXAS.

Plainview, Tex., Mar. 21.—Early wheat, where ground was properly prepared, holding fine. Late wheat seriously damaged. Probably 75%. —X.

Dallas, Tex., Mar. 13.—Small grain in this section is in need of rain. North Texas will have a very short wheat crop and the oat crop will be somewhat below normal.—Doggett Grain

Amarillo, Tex., Mar. 21.—Late wheat is considerably damaged. Early wheat holding well considering dry weather. There is not much top to wheat in this section, but the roots of the early planted is in fine shape. Rain within 3 weeks will assure fine crop.—W. L. Barnes.

Corn Discounts Narrowing.

Holders of cash corn, mostly of the lower grades, are pleased at the narrowing of the discounts under the May future, which has come with the last half of March. During the winter the arrivals of low grade corn were so heavy that the discounts became almost ruinous, sometimes 25 cents per bushel.

Low grade corn finds its principal outlet as feed for hogs, and if the farmers had a big stock of hogs to feed the disposition of the corn would be an easy matter. The most favorable condition is the high price at which hogs are selling.

Hog receipts during the last three weeks at Chicago were the smallest in nearly 6 months for three consecutive weeks. The average weight of the hogs received during the week ending Mar. 21 was 227 lbs., 2 lbs. under the preceding week and lighter than usual at this time of the year. The average price of hogs for the week was $14.05, which is $6.75 higher than a year ago and the highest since October, 1920. In October, 1920, cash corn sold at 81c to $1.26, for No. 2 mixed at Chicago.

Mid-Month Crop Report.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 21.—Spring work on the farms in all southern and many of the more northern areas is further along than usual due to open weather and a quite generally favorable condition of the soil. In many sections of the Southwest, however, rain has been badly needed. Late information shows that rains have fallen in this area since March 15 and that the droughty condition has been partially relieved.

Winter wheat has come thru the winter in at least fair condition in the country as a whole, tho in the larger part of the belt it may yet suffer from freezing conditions. In the North Atlantic states, the early sown is thrifty. Later plantings had a poor start and do not show good stands now that the snow cover is gone. In the South Atlantic states the crop is greening and is making considerable growth, though stands of late sown are thin in some sections. In the East and West North Central states, the heart of the belt, the condition of the crop is generally favorable and but little injury from winter killing has been done except in some sections of northern Kansas and southeastern Nebraska, where the plant has suffered severely and heavy abandonment is expected.

In the South Central states, particularly those in the Southwest, the outlook for the crop is poor, due principally to long continued drought. Far Western states show a varying condition, with an extremely heavy winter kill in the extreme Northwest and the outlook good in the Mountain states and California. The abandonment of winter wheat acreage in Washington and Oregon is extremely large and will mostly be re-seeded to spring wheat.

Rye presents a thrifty appearance as a rule. In Southwestern areas it has also suffered from drought and winter freezes and its stand is thin.

Fall sown oats and barley are looking well in many areas in the South but have suffered from winter killing in Tennessee and from drought in the Southwest.

The outlook for winter grains is still uncertain and much will depend upon the weather conditions of the immediate future. Damage from freezing weather over an extensive area is still possible.

Preparations for the sowing of spring grains are under way except in northern New England and the states of the Central Northwest. Plowing and the general preparation of the ground have made good progress and planting of oats has started in the Southern states and as far north as Kansas. Plowing and seeding of oats have been interrupted by rains in the Mountain states. In the states of the extreme Northwest the seeding of spring wheat, oats and barley is now going on.

Preparations for corn planting are under way in all but the more northern areas and in several states of the Southeast the planting of the crop has begun.—W. F. Callander, senior statistician in charge, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Pana, Ill., Mar. 20.—The grain business is going fine here.—Edw. McKee.

Shattuck, Okla., Mar. 21.—Grain is not moving at all.—Gerlach-Higgins Milling Co.

Coloma, Wis., Mar. 19.—Rye is still moving well.—R. Taylor, mgr. Coloma Produce Co.

Solon, Ia., Mar. 18.—Roads are so bad here that hardly any grain is moving.—J. J. Fiala.

Hennessey, Okla., Mar. 23.—The farmers still have about 10% of the wheat and oats.—S. R. Overton.

Stanford, Mont., Mar. 20.—Elevator stocks are about one-half of grouped capacity.—Stanford Milling Co.

Lodgepole, Neb., Mar. 20.—Old wheat is about all cleaned up.—W. D. Russell, mgr. Lodge Pole Lumber & Grain Co.

Enid, Okla., Mar. 23.—About 4% of the old crop of wheat is still in the farmers' hands.—E. R. Humphrey Grain Co.

Woodhull, Ill., Mar. 18.—About 75% of the corn here has gone to market.—I. R. Titus, mgr. Woodhull Grain Elevator Co.

Yewed, Okla., Mar. 23.—About 3% of the wheat, but no oats or corn, is left in the farmers' hands.—McCrady Bros. Grain Co.

Winfield, Ia., Mar. 18.—Only a very small amount of grain will move from here until after the new harvest.—A. L. Thomas, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co.

Seymour, Ind., Mar. 16.—Corn is moving very slowly due to the farmers' belief that they will receive better prices.—C. R. Jackson, mgr. Farmers Hominy Mill.

Boone, Ia., Mar. 18.—Roads are bad here and not much grain is moving. Oats are cheap and the farmers are holding them for better prices. —Farmers Elevator & Livestock Co.

Crown Point, Ind., Mar. 19.—Not much grain is moving. Quite a lot of oats are still in the farmers' bins, but they are slow sellers since the price has gone below 50 cents.—E. K. Sowash.

St. Joseph, Mo., Mar. 18.—St. Joseph dealers expect a fair movement of corn in the next 3 weeks. Quality is much better now and a considerable quantity grades No. 2. Very little lower than No. 3.—Niedorp Grain Co.

Carmi, Ill., Mar. 21.—Absolutely no wheat is left in the farmers' hands in White county and hardly any remains in mills or elevators. Our local mill manager states he has not over 400 to 600 bus. of wheat on hand.—Wm. C. Smith.

Portland, Me.—Canadian flour shipments to the Soviet government of Russia are being made thru this port, the first being taken by the Norwegian steamship William Blumer from Bergen. The shipment consisted of about 5,000 tons of flour. Another steamship, the Kirsten Maersk, Danish, will carry the second shipment of approximately an equal amount and two other steamers are scheduled to load at this port for the same destination to complete the shipment.—S. S.

Washington, D. C.—Despite a reduction of approximately 50,000,000 bus. of wheat in the United States on Mar. 1 this year as compared with Mar. 1 last year, there is enough wheat to meet domestic requirements, allow for exports equal to those from Mar. 1 to June 30 last year, and leave a carryover of about 51,000,000 bus. on June 30. Stocks of wheat on farms and in commercial channels, including country mills and elevators, on Mar. 1 totaled approximately 259,500,000 bus. Allowing 25,500,000 bus. for spring seeding, 150,000,000 bus. for domestic flour requirements, and 5,000,000 bus. for feed and loss, there would remain about 79,000,000 bus. Net exports of wheat including flour from Mar. 1 to June 30, 1924, were about 28,000,000 bus., so that if an equal amount is exported during the remainder of the present crop year there will remain a carryover of approximately 51,000,000 bus.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Osage, Ia., Mar. 21.—No grain is moving here now on account of the poor market and if prices do not improve little grain will be sold. The farmers would rather hold it all summer than sell on this market.—K. P. Schmidt, mgr. Osage Co-operative Grain & Supply Co.

Montreal, Que.—Grain received at Montreal during February included wheat, 1,007,368 bus.; corn, 11,550; oats, 207,645; barley, 62,132; compared with receipts during February, 1924, wheat, 471,694 bus.; corn, 27,200; oats, 452,869; barley, 86,115. Last month 12,810 bus. of oats were shipped, against 88,967 in February, 1924, when 1,220 wheat and 2,547 corn were also shipped.

Columbus, Wis., Mar. 19.—Very little grain remains for shipment in this section. In 1924 I shipped 2 cars of rye—all there was to be shipped of any kind of grain. Nothing has gone out this year. I have on hand 1 car of rye and 1 car of wheat. The rye I may ship, but the wheat will be kept for chicken feed. I am shipping in corn, barley, and oats to supply the local demand.—Guy V. Derring.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—L. W. Osborn, of the University of Arkansas, was recently selected by Dr. Bradford Knapp, pres. of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, as agronomist for the extension division of the Oklahoma college. Mr. Osborn founded the Arkansas Seed Growers Ass'n and is said to be responsible for a large share of the work done to improve the quality of seeds planted in the state of Arkansas.

From Abroad.

Roumania has prohibited rye and barley exportations.

The Berlin grain firm of David Beeman has failed as a result of the decline in prices. Its outstanding contracts were extremely large.

Condition of winter grain sowing in Poland is mediocre, indicating another short crop. Flour is scarce; 9,000 tons were imported during January with estimated imports of 5,000 tons for February.—U. S. Department of Commerce.

A leading Danish grain importing concern estimates in a market letter that Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Latvia imports between Mar. 3 and July 31 will total approximately 8,325,000 bus. of wheat and 9,750,000 bus. of rye.

Morocco wheat acreage is placed at 2,656,000 acres against 2,332,000 acres, the final estimate for last year. The area sown to barley is given as 3,707,000 acres compared with 2,981,000 acres for the 1924 crop.—International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

The Spanish government has fixed the price of wheat at the mill at 63 pesetas per 100 kilos ($2.40 per bu.). Further, the government has commandeered 30% of the stocks and is requiring a declaration of stocks on hand on Mar. 20. Authorization for importation of wheat is expected to be effective after Mar. 25.—Commercial Attache Cunningham, Madrid.

The Swiss Wheat Monopoly, which ran for eight years, suffered losses totaling 200 million Swiss francs at their peak, which losses it has since tried to recover by advancing its selling price. The Monopoly's wheat prices, therefore, become higher than those on the world market. While the farming population in Switzerland is anxious to have the Monopoly continue and has used the rising world prices as an argument to support that position, the commercial and industrial classes wish to bring wheat control to an end and at the earliest possible date.—Commercial Attache Jones, Paris.

American, Australian and Canadian wheats are in close competition among Chinese mills, which usually blend the Australian and Canadian grain with that from United States and Chinese land. Chinese imports are governed at the source largely by price and the question of exchange rates. Wheat is imported both in bulk and sacked shipments, but bulk shipments are sacked in the ship's hold before handling at Shanghai due to the lack of modern handling facilities. Approximately 40% arriving at that port is discharged on shore and handled thru godowns, the remainder being discharged on lighters in the stream. From 800 to 1,000 tons of sacked wheat is discharged per day.

July Corn in Good Trading Position.

Present price of July corn at Chicago ranges between $1.33 and $1.31, compared with 81 cents a year ago. That makes it look rather high. Then, too, visible supply is large when compared with last year—almost twice as large. This is due to lack of demand in eastern centers for corn for feeding purposes. In consequence, the cash position is not good, cash corn at Chicago now selling under $1.25. Also, the high price seems to have checked consumption, as the amount that has disappeared since the beginning of the new crop year—November 1—is about 250,000,000 bus. less than last year.

On the other hand, there are several features that will have a countervailing influence on the market this spring and summer. A year ago hogs averaged less than $7.25 per hundred pounds. At that price farmers could not afford to feed corn to them. In the past week hogs have averaged $11.75 and have ranged as high as $14. At least the lower grades of corn can be fed with profit now, and the hog situation is likely to grow tighter.

The visible supply of 32,000,000 bus. of corn compares with 19,000,000 last year, but the present supply is not unusual. In 1923 it was 27,000,000 and in 1922 almost 41,000,000. It usually increases thru March and then there is a rapid decline, because the farmers are too busy to deliver even if the roads are in passable condition. Before the July future matures the visible supply is likely to be materially smaller. But the most bullish feature in the whole situation is in the fact that there is very little corn in the country.

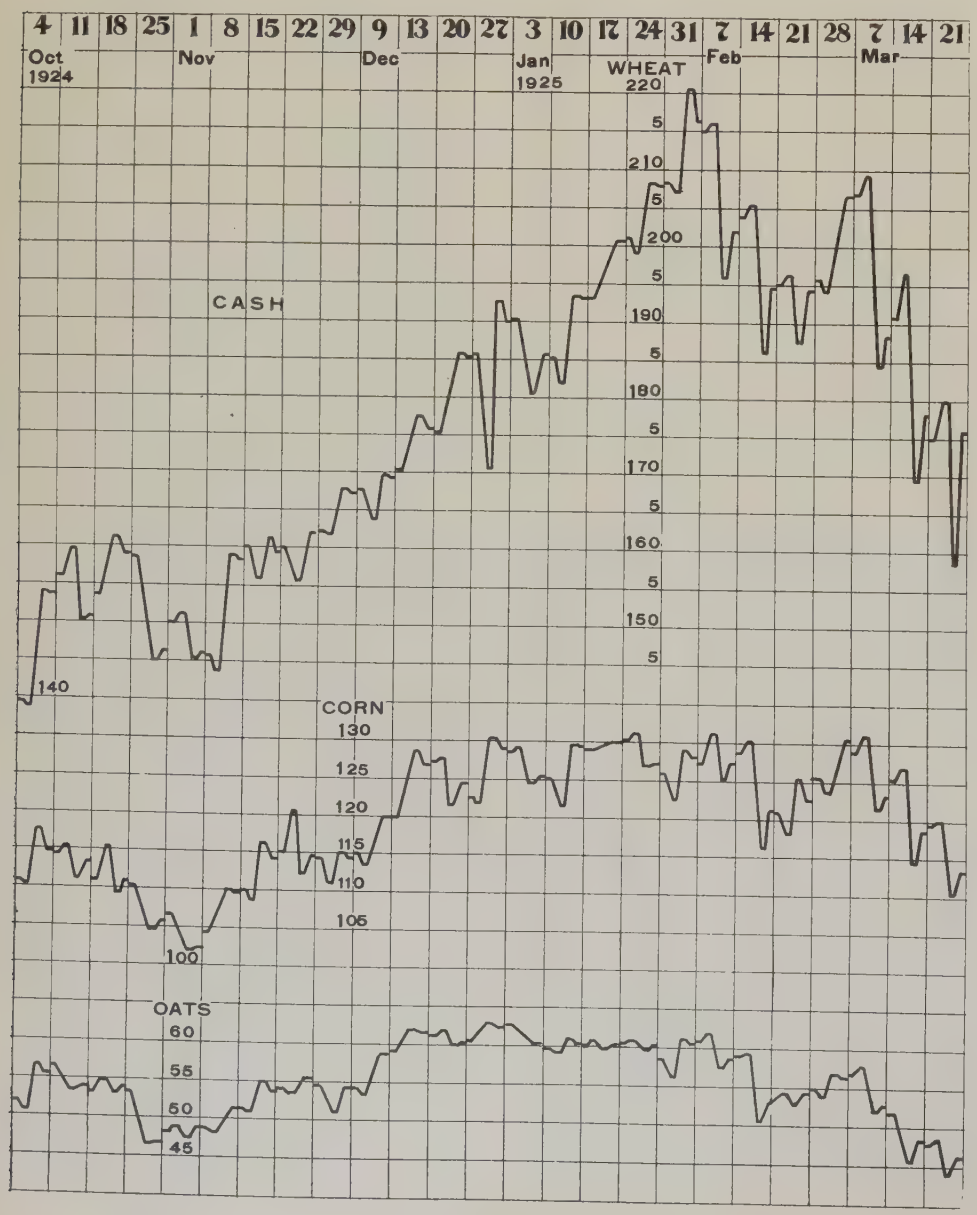
At this season, two years ago, the farmers held over 1,000,000,000 bus. of corn, and last year 1,150,000,000. This year they have less than 802,000,000 bus. The entire supply of corn, of all kinds, and grades and in all positions, on farms and in terminal markets, is about 834,000,000 bus., whereas, a year ago, it was 1,173,000,000. In the four winter months intervening between Nov. 1, 1924, and March 1, 1925, the amount of corn that disappeared from the supply was 1,712,000,000 bus. We still have eight months of spring, summer and early autumn to go before the new crop year begins. For that period the supply of corn is 834,000,000 bus. —Wall Street Journal.

Was there ever such a shake-out?

A country-wide survey of hog production on Dec. 1, showed a decrease of 28.2% in the number of sows farrowing in the fall of 1924 from the number farrowed in the fall of 1923. Due to a higher average number of pigs saved per litter the decrease in pigs is only 22.2%. In the corn belt the decrease in farrowed sows was 30.6% and in pigs saved, 23.4%. Decreases in no other region equalled those in the corn belt. The other regions depended upon feeds other than corn.

Cash Wheat, Corn and Oats Fluctuations from Sept. 29 to March 21.

Opening, high, low and closing average prices of No. 2 red winter wheat, No. 2 mixed corn and No. 2 white oats at Chicago each week are given on the chart herewith. The daily average is used in charting; actual prices were made each week a few cents above or below the extreme charted.



Record Volumes of Future Trading in March.

The daily volume of trading in grain futures on the Board of Trade of Chicago during the month of March, as reported to the Grain Futures Administration of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, is given in the table following. The figures represent sales only, there being an equal volume of purchases, expressed in thousand bus., i.e., 000 ommitted.

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	All Grains
March 2...	93,571	34,669	10,955	6,263	145,458
March 3...	65,021	19,539	4,660	2,178	91,398
March 4...	100,195	33,068	7,630	3,362	144.255
March 5...	86,732	37,332	6,844	3,271	134,179
March 6...	126,814	39,513	9,669	6,058	182,054
March 7...	85,344	24,849	18,804	3,926	132.923
March 9...	55,673	23,348	19,270	3,303	101,594
March 10...	80,663	21,046	11,384	2,085	115,178
March 11...	87,218	26,386	8,741	4,301	126.646
March 12...	69,168	24,973	6,271	4,692	105.104
March 13...	149,398	63,285	33,876	9,602	256,161
March 14...	72,485	28,158	15,622	6,589	122,854
March 16...	77,307	29,788	14,675	3,732	125,502
March 17...	126,093	52,233	31,207	5,714	215,247
March 18...	71,843	21,800	15,167	4,042	112.852
March 19...	53,540	16,651	6,630	1,944	78,765
March 20...	67,832	21,322	7,065	2,154	98,373
March 21...	52,353	13,242	3,811	3,854	73,260

February Sales.

Date. Feb., 1925.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Total.
2	70,413	17,394	11,736	3,701	103,244
3	113,197	34,073	13,723	6,881	167,874
4	69,511	29,622	7,068	4,609	110,810
5	86,639	28,576	16,213	5,251	136,679
6	125,758	38,965	19,333	7,343	191.399
7	57,021	18,113	6,643	3,568	85,345
9	81,704	23,994	10,297	4,401	120,396
10	87,378	46,523	28,008	5,232	167,141
11	106,152	42,632	36,550	7,366	192,700
13	90,667	47,559	38,225	6,260	182,711
14	48,211	18,100	13,617	1,755	81,683
16	65,857	22,434	14,478	3,537	106,306
17	68,011	24,077	15,125	4,246	111,459
18	49,039	29,351	8,288	1,645	88,323
19	53,515	27,494	8,820	2,433	92,262
20	49,351	24,764	13,462	1,371	88,948
21	37,811	15,841	9,937	882	64,471
24	51,453	23,265	7,757	1,743	84,218
25	48,575	24,500	7,648	1,819	82,542
26	81,409	33,894	9,179	2,837	127,319
27	81,289	26,827	8,135	2,742	118,991
28	58,623	25,719	6,204	1,879	92,425
Total	1,581,584	623,717	310,444	81,501	2,597,246

Total all markets—Wheat, 1,781,067; corn, 677,271; oats, 347,524; rye, 90,993; barley, 2,870; flax, 3,611; total, 2,903,336.

Total all markets year ago—Wheat, 417,114; corn, 337,850; oats, 49,940; rye, 13,041; barley, 279; flax, 1,454; total, 819,678.

It will be observed that the largest transactions occurred on days when the market was making a large daily range and was getting into new ground on the way down. It does not follow from this, however, that new sellers were entering the market and forcing prices down. It may have indicated forced selling by those who had bought earlier and at higher prices days and weeks before the days of heavy transactions. The heaviest trading on record was on Mar. 13, 149,398,000 bus. of wheat. This is only a little more than double the trading of the previous day, Mar. 12, 69,168,000 bus.

The principle that trading is heaviest when the market enters new ground applies on the way up as well. For example, on June 10, 1924, when the bull market began, transactions in wheat on the Chicago Board were 39,181,000 bus., more than four times the volume on the preceding day, Monday, June 9, when the transactions totaled only 9,236,000 bus.

It is no evidence of manipulation that trading was heavier on days that the market dropped, compared with days during the earlier bull movement. As a market advances the stop-loss orders are moved up correspondingly, and when the stop-loss limits are reached there must be executed in one day the closing out of trades that required 6 to 10 days in their accumulation. Experience shows that a market which has advanced nine days can lose all of the advance in one day. In other words, on a bear day a very much greater volume of trading must be compressed into a shorter space of time. Those ignorant of the nature of exchange transactions erroneously declare such heavy sales to be manipulation.

The Influence of Speculation.

While the conditions warrant a high level of wheat prices for the rest of the crop year, no one can say confidently what particular price level is warranted by the whole situation. The question turns chiefly upon the degree of intensity of Europe's demand—upon what price will be necessary to restrict European imports to the limits imposed by availability of supplies. So far as the United States is concerned, there is the additional question how far, if at all, we have overmarketed, and may be pinched for domestic supplies in the later months of the crop year. No basis exists for determining these facts in advance of experience.

Accordingly, the situation furnishes an attractive field for speculative activity, which has increased tremendously in recent months. In such periods as the present, the movement of market prices is therefore greatly influenced by purely speculative purchases and sales.

Grain exchange traders belong to four classes:

(1) Millers, merchants, and exporters who are hedging their business transactions—selling future contracts as they buy for cash, and subsequently buying futures as they sell their grain or flour.

(2) Professional speculators who deal exclusively, or principally, in grain futures, who study supply and demand carefully and have a background of experience.

(3) Professional speculators who operate on grain exchanges only at intervals, dealing in sugar, cotton, lard, industrial stocks, wheat, and other cereals, passing from one exchange to the other to take advantage of unusual opportunities. These men have the psychology of the trading pit, but usually lack the technical knowledge of class (2), though having access to it.

(4) Amateur speculators, who appear on the grain exchanges only under unusual or abnormal circumstances. These have little knowledge of conditions. They are greatly influenced by the press, attempt to judge a movement by the behavior of professional speculators, and try to get on board with them.

Hedging operations have little influence on the trend of prices, except on a narrow market. Professional speculators base their operations on existing market conditions as they evaluate them. They do not create, but take advantage of the basal market conditions. Such speculation may influence price movements growing out of basal conditions of supply and demand. Since large operations occur mostly on a rising market, the effect of heavy professional trading is often to intensify a tendency—to make the price rise somewhat faster or to drive it somewhat higher.

The influence of amateur trading is usually in the direction of price increase, since amateur speculators nearly always buy for a rise and rarely sell for a fall. Several times in recent months there have been indications, on the Chicago and Winnipeg exchanges, that amateur speculators, so to speak, took the market out of the hands of the professional dealers and drove prices up.

Price increases which take place under the influence of amateur and in-and-out professional speculators are frequently short-lived. Hence marked fluctuations in prices, with high profits and losses for individual speculators, usually accompany their presence in the wheat market. At such times prices are frequently above and again below the positions justified by underlying conditions of demand and supply. The markets this season afford ample illustration of these facts.—*Food Research Institute of Leland Stanford University.*

Complaints on Poor Reception of Broadcasting.

Numerous complaints have been received by the radio com'ite of the Kansas City Board of Trade, regarding poor reception or no reception of the Kansas City market quotations since the wave length of broadcasting stations in that city has been changed from 411 meters to 365.6.

Complaints have been registered with the radio director at Chicago, the Agricultural Department and the Department of Commerce at Washington, by the radio com'ite. In return it is advised that the 411 meter wave length has been reserved for Canadian stations. Also, that no difficulty should be encountered in receiving on the 365.6 length after the receiving sets have been adjusted to it.

Tho the latter statement is made from engineering and practical experience viewpoint, complaints have continued to be received by the radio com'ite, which now suggests that they be sent directly to Herbert Hoover, sec'y of Commerce, and that a copy of the letter be sent to the radio com'ite of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Look at the chart of grain prices in this number and see what the bulls and bears have been doing to grains. Seems as if they've been pretty evenly matched.

Leading Bull Out of His Long Wheat.

The leading speculator on the bull side of the wheat and rye markets said Mar. 18 that he had sold out his long wheat gradually. He foresaw that a bear pool would depress prices by heavy selling and began unloading his big line at prices far above cost price. This leaves him in positon to enter the markets on a big scale again, and he asserts that in June "wheat will be priceless."

A Wall Street speculator at Palm Beach, Florida, having two private wires into Chicago, is said to have been the master mind of the professional pool that sold the market down. This professional manipulation was in evidence in November after the presidential election when the price of May wheat climbed day after day steadily when the man in the street and some misguided farmers had firmly convinced themselves that the market would break after election, when the "interests" who were alleged to be heaving up the price of wheat for political effect withdrew their support.

The wiseacres were wrong, as always, for wheat continued to advance until the last week in January, and all holders of wheat, Mr. Cutten and the farmers included, were benefited by this upward manipulation.

During the last half of 1924 the professional pool chose the bull side because the buying was better than the selling. It was easier to move the price up than down. When the buying power of the public became exhausted the advance stopped and the professionals who had their hands in the market all the time discovered that the selling was better than the buying and that the price moved down easily. By selling out his own big line of wheat Mr. Cutten made the downward movement easier of accomplishment. Reselling by foreigners helped the decline, and the fact the Canadian wheat pools had considerable wheat that might be dumped was another bearish factor.

Nothing has been made public to show an undue effort to influence prices. The big bull movement was the result of unprecedented world-wide conditions, and the drop in prices is but a natural reaction.

The drop in prices was so sudden and the range covered each day has been so wide that millers have complained. A few St. Louis millers made complaint to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and Sec'y Jardine immediately ordered the Grain Futures Administration to make an investigation, which is being done with an increased force of clerks. Acting Pres. Lewis of the Chicago Board of Trade announced that

> Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, grain exchange supervisor, has requested the officers of the exchange to call to the attention of members regulation 7 of the rules and regulations for the administration of the grain futures act. This requires members to report to the board of directors and to the grain exchange supervisor all information in possession of such members of any attempted manipulation.
>
> The board of directors is therefore complying with the regulation by requesting that any member of the association having evidence of such a condition submit same to the directors as well as to the grain futures administration, but not to confuse ordinary business transactions with efforts to manipulate prices.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

MAY WHEAT.

	Mar. 10.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 12.	Mar. 13.	Mar. 14.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 17.	Mar. 18.	Mar. 19.	Mar. 20.	Mar. 21.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 24.
Chicago	187¾	182	181½	166¼	169¾	165	153½	162	164	168¼	168¾	170¼	165¼
Kansas City	177¼	171¾	170	157⅞	159¾	155½	144	152½	155¾	158¼	159½	161⅜	156⅜
St. Louis	186⅜	180⅞	180⅛	167	168	163¼	152¾	160¾	163¼	166½	167⅞	169⅜	165
Minneapolis	179¾	175⅛	173¼	160⅝	162	156⅜	144½	153½	156	159	159⅛	161⅜	155¾
Duluth (durum)	183¼	178½	177	167	165¾	161	149	152½	160¼	162	160⅞	161½	159
Winnipeg	194⅝	189½	188	174	176½	171½	156½	164	165¾	168½	170¼	172¾	168
Milwaukee	187⅞	181⅞	181⅜	167½	169½	165	153½	162	164½	168	168½	170¼	165½

MAY CORN.

	Mar. 10.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 12.	Mar. 13.	Mar. 14.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 17.	Mar. 18.	Mar. 19.	Mar. 20.	Mar. 21.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 24.
Chicago	130⅜	128¾	126⅝	119½	122⅛	118⅜	116¼	119	118	117⅞	116½	113½	110¼
Kansas City	121⅜	119⅞	117⅞	111½	113⅜	110½	107⅛	110⅛	109¾	108¾	107⅞	104⅜	101⅞
St. Louis	127⅜	126	123⅞	116⅞	118¾	116½	113¼	115⅞	115⅞	114⅞	114¼	110¾	108½
Milwaukee	130⅜	128¾	126⅝	119¾	122⅛	118½	116	118⅞	118	117⅞	116⅝	113½	110½

MAY OATS.

	Mar. 10.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 12.	Mar. 13.	Mar. 14.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 17.	Mar. 18.	Mar. 19.	Mar. 20.	Mar. 21.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 24.
Chicago	51	50¼	50¼	45	47	45	42½	44¾	44⅞	45½	45⅜	45½	44½
Kansas City	51	50	49¾	45	45¾	45	42¼	44⅛	44½	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜	44
Minneapolis	46¼	45½	45¼	40¼	42	40⅜	37⅞	39¾	40½	41¼	41	41	40½
Winnipeg	56⅞	55½	55½	50¼	52¼	50½	47⅞	50½	50⅝	51¾	51½	52¼	51¼
Milwaukee	51	50¼	50⅛	45⅛	46⅞	45	42½	44¾	44⅞	45⅜	45½	45⅜	44⅝

MAY RYE.

	Mar. 10.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 12.	Mar. 13.	Mar. 14.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 17.	Mar. 18.	Mar. 19.	Mar. 20.	Mar. 21.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 24.
Chicago	152	146	142½	125¾	128¾	124½	114¼	121½	120	120½	119¾	128	125½
Minneapolis	142¾	137⅜	132¾	117	120½	114½	104	111½	111½	112¾	111	119	116
Duluth	147½	141¼	137⅞	121½	125¼	120	110½	117	115¾	116¼	115	124	121
Winnipeg	152⅛	145½	142½	126½	131	124	115	123	121⅞	122½	123	128½	125

MAY BARLEY.

	Mar. 10.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 12.	Mar. 13.	Mar. 14.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 17.	Mar. 18.	Mar. 19.	Mar. 20.	Mar. 21.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 24.
Minneapolis	90¾	88¾	87	83	85	83	79¾	83½	83⅜	84	84¾	84⅝	83
Winnipeg	91⅞	88½	86¾	80¾	84⅝	82	78¼	82	82	83⅞	83⅞	84	83¼

Growers Conceded Decision But Not Damages.

A sealed verdict was recently granted the Washington Wheat Growers Ass'n against C. E. Marple. The organization had brought suit to recover approximately $2,300 which it alleged had been overpaid Mr. Marple.

Mr. Marple countered with a claim that he had been tricked into selling his wheat thru the Ass'n and asked $11,000 damages. This claim the jury refused to consider.

The jury brought in a decision for the Wheat Growers, but did not allow the organization any damages.

Customer Bound by Rules of Board of Trade.

The Supreme Court of Illinois on Feb. 17, 1925, gave a decision in the suit by W. A. Thomson against Alexander W. Thomson and others in which the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade are held to be binding on a customer who objects to his broker settling defaulted contracts.

W. A. Thomson (hereinafter called plaintiff) brought suit in the municipal court of Chicago against plaintiffs in error, Thomson & McKinnon (hereinafter called defendants), to recover damages for alleged breaches of contracts of agency with reference to the purchase and delivery of grain. The court directed a verdict for defendants and plaintiff appealed to this court on the ground that his constitutional right had been violated by the impairment of the obligation of the contracts.

The Appellate Court being of the opinion that the municipal court erred in directing a verdict for defendants, reversed the judgment and remanded the cause to the municipal court for another trial. The cause was reinstated in the municipal court, and upon being retried the court instructed the jury to return a verdict for plaintiff for $15,588.50, and judgment was entered accordingly. Defendants appealed to the Appellate Court, where the judgment was affirmed.

Plaintiff was a dealer in grain at Louisville, Ky., selling the same to his customers and purchasing the same for such sale from divers brokers, warehousemen and producers. On or about May 23, 1917, plaintiff employed Williams & Monroe, brokers at Louisville, Ky., to purchase for him 10,000 bus. of corn at $1.57⅛ per bus., and on or about June 12, 1917, he employed said brokers to purchase for him 10,000 bus. of corn at the price of $1.58 per bus. On or about May 23, 1917, Williams & Monroe employed defendants, who were brokers in the city of Chicago and members of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, to purchase 10,000 bus. of corn at $1.57⅛ per bus. on behalf of their undisclosed principal, plaintiff. On June 12, 1917, Williams & Monroe employed defendants to purchase for an undisclosed principal, plaintiff, 10,000 bus. of corn at $1.58 per bus.; that said two orders, for 10,000 bus. each, were first contracted for by defendants with Ware & Leland and Lamson Bros., respectively. By agreement between defendants, Ware & Leland and Lamson Bros., the firm of Clement-Curtis & Co. was substituted to deliver both orders for 10,000 bus. of corn. Defendants in buying the corn provided for the delivery thereof to defendants at Chicago at said price during the month of July, 1917, on any day which the sellers might elect. By means of the employment of defendants by plaintiff, defendants became the agents of plaintiff for the purpose of effecting said purchases and obtaining the delivery of the corn.

Plaintiff alleges that defendants were bound and undertook to exercise their skill, diligence, zeal and fidelity for the interests of plaintiff which were created by the contracts of purchase; that defendants violated their undertaking, and before the persons from whom they had purchased the corn had offered to deliver the same, defendants, without the authority of plaintiff and without informing him of their action in that respect, released the persons from whom they had purchased the corn from their obligation to deliver the same; that plaintiff, on or about the 31st day of July, 1917, not having received delivery or tender of the corn, made tender to defendants of the sum of $31,512.50, the full amount of the purchase price of said 20,000 bushels of corn, and demanded that defendants deliver to plaintiff said 20,000 bushels of corn, which tender defendants refused, and refused to deliver any part of the corn upon the ground that the contracts for the delivery thereof had been canceled; that on July 31, 1917, the market price at Chicago of said corn was $2.40 per bushel.

Defendants alleged that on account of the declaration of war against Germany on April 6, 1917, and unusual conditions resulting and sure to result in the future in abnormally high prices, which would have enabled purchasers to compel sellers to settle their contracts at extortionate prices, the Board of Trade, in the exercise of its lawful authority, by resolution of the board of directors provided that after July 5, 1917, all trading by members of the exchange in corn for delivery by grade, alone, in Chicago for the month of July should cease, and a committee was appointed to fix the true commercial value of contract grades of corn on that day; that the committee found the true commercial value to be $1.65 per bushel; that the resolution provided that any member so trading after said day should be deemed to have committed a grave offense against the good name of the ass'n; that the plaintiff knew of a similar action previously taken respecting other grain; that after the passing of the resolution on July 9, 1917, the sellers of the corn to defendants notified defendants of their intention to settle the contracts on the basis of the settlement price of $1.65 per bus., in accordance with the resolution; that defendants immediately notified Williams & Monroe, who then first informed defendants that the purchases were made for the account of plaintiff, and Williams & Monroe protested against the settlement; that defendants and the persons from whom they had purchased such corn were members of the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago, and each of them was bound by its rules, regulations, by-laws and requirements.

The Supreme Court said, Judges Dunn, Stone and Thompson dissenting, that: If plaintiff employed defendants to purchase corn for plaintiff, and defendants, as such agents, entered into absolute and unconditional contracts for the purchase and delivery of the corn to plaintiff, and thereafter, without plaintiff's knowledge or consent, released and canceled said contracts, then defendants are liable to plaintiff for such damages as he may have sustained, if any, as the proximate result of such unauthorized action, and it would be no defense in an action to recover such damages if the agents and the parties with whom they made the contracts were members of the Board of Trade, and that such action in so canceling such contracts was required of them by the rules and regulations of the Board of Trade, and that their failure to comply with such rules would render them guilty of a grave offense against the good name of the Board of Trade and subject them to severe penalties for such offense.

Contracts Subject to Rules.—When Williams & Monroe employed defendants, who were members of the Board of Trade, to contract, as agents for the plaintiff, for the purchase of such corn, their employment as such agents was to purchase such corn in accordance with the rules, regulations and by-laws of the Chicago Board of Trade, and the contracts which defendants entered into for the purchase of such corn were not in accordance with plaintiff's original orders but were entered into "in accordance with and subject to the rules, regulations and customs of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago and the rules, regulations and requirements of its board of directors and all amendments that are made thereto." These contracts being reported to Williams & Monroe and by them reported to plaintiff, together with the statement that "all orders for the purchase and sale of any article are received and executed with the distinct understanding that actual delivery is contemplated and in accordance with and subject to the rules, regulations and customs of the exchange upon which the order is to be executed and the requirement of its board of directors and all amendments that are made thereto, and that the party giving the order so understands and agrees," and plaintiff not having repudiated such contracts as having been made without authority, but having ratified them by demanding their fulfillment and bringing this suit, is bound by the terms and conditions of such contracts so made by defendants with the parties from whom defendants purchased such corn. The contracts in question, therefore, were not contracts which were absolute and unconditional and to be fulfilled at all events, but were subject to rules, regulations and customs of the Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade rules also provide that in case any member acting as a commercial merchant shall have made purchases or sales by order and for account of another, whether the party for whom such purchase or sale was made be a member of the association or not, such order shall be deemed to have been made with reference to and to be executed and carried out in all respects under the rules, regulations and customs of the association, the same as though they were terms incorporated into such order. The rules of the Board of Trade also provide for the manner in which settlements of contracts shall be made, and among other things in this respect provide:

"In case any property contracted for future delivery is not delivered at maturity of contract, the president shall appoint a committee of three from the membership at large, to be approved by the board of directors, which committee shall determine the true commercial value, as nearly as possible, of the commodity in question on the day of maturity of contract, and the price so established shall be the basis upon which settlement is made."

Plaintiff Had Notice.—It is claimed by plaintiff that he had no notice or knowledge of the laws, rules and regulations of the Board of Trade and that therefore he could not be bound by the resolution. Having been notified by Williams & Monroe that the contracts in question were made in accordance therewith, it was his duty to ascertain what such rules, regulations, by-laws and requirements were, and, if he did not then desire to be bound thereby, to repudiate the contracts. Not having done so, he is as fully bound thereby as if he had full knowledge thereof.

Defendants having purchased the corn in accordance with the rules and regulations and having settled with the persons from whom such corn was purchased in accordance with such regulations and the requirements of the Board of Directors, they were not guilty of any breach of their contract of agency and therefore were not liable to plaintiff in this suit. The court should have directed a verdict for defendants. The judgments of the Appellate Court and the municipal court are reversed and the cause remanded to the municipal court. —146 N. E. Rep. 451.

Flaws in Country Elevator Accounting.

BY H. J. HAROLD.

Aside from the few elevator managers who use practically no accounting system, depending upon public scale tickets and cancelled checks for their costs, weak points abound in the records of the average country grain dealer.

An accounting system need not necessarily be elaborate to give the exact status of the elevator business, but it is necessary that it be accurate and that it show each item that has a bearing on the business. By this means leaks can be quickly located and a remedy applied.

At present there is lack of uniformity in the systems used, many grain dealers originating their own forms and books of record which are often found to be woefully inadequate. A frequent failing is lack of anything but an estimate of the amount of grain on hand.

Difficulties in always being adequately insured by the automatic coverage grain insurance policy usually arise from the dealer's failure to have records at hand showing the number of bushels of grain received, the number shipped out each day and the fluctuating values of each. Such records are easily kept by filing away the in and outbound duplicate scale tickets, totaling them each day and carrying the total into an account book kept for that purpose. This method will give a reliable record of the amount of stock on hand.

A good practice is to keep stock accounts of each kind of grain and post the receipts and shipments to these accounts daily. Another good method is to keep a record book in which the daily balance of grain on hand is entered. This will expedite a check up at all times.

A number of country elevator operators forget about the amount of capital invested, and depreciation on the plant. This is particularly true if the business is small, and they frequently forget to include those items in their bookkeeping, whereby they are easily led to imagine themselves making more profits than is actually the case and are ready to cut under competitors' prices or buy grain at a higher rate because they believe they can afford it. In the meantime depreciation goes on. When something happens they find themselves unprepared, and their farmer friends quickly desert them for the more prosperous place that looked out for every factor that enters into elevator accounting.

The modified McNary-Haugen bill to create a grain export corporation was decidedly defeated as an amendment to the naval bill it was riding in the Senate by a vote of 69 to 17.

Burocrats Blighting Effect on Industry.

Regimentation and espionage of industry have the same repressive effect in all lands. Bureaucrats are brothers under their skins, regardless of freckles or shading.

Industrial liberty has enhanced the wealth of all nations and the welfare of all peoples who have given it even temporary trial. The political aptitudes that support a regime of industrial freedom may indeed inhere in some peoples more strongly than in others, but so far as the economic effects of free enterprise are concerned they are the same in Japan as in California.—Scrutator in Chicago Tribune.

Prize Winners in National Corn Show.

Prize winners in the First National Seed Corn Show, sponsored by Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, were announced at a "Corn Meal" given in honor of "Kernel Corn" in the Club room of the Sherman hotel, Chicago, on the evening of Friday, Mar. 13. The judges, county agents, representatives of county and state farm bureaus, active leaders in the work of the Foundation and many others were received by a reception com'ite composed of Samuel R. Guard, director of the Agricultural Foundation, E. H. Powell, advertising manager of Sears-Roebuck Co., and General Wood, vice-pres. of that organization.

A real "Corn Meal" was served, corn-fed duck, corn bread, and palatable foods made from corn being the chief items on the bill of fare. The tables and the room were decorated with American flags and ears of corn.

Entertainment was furnished by the entertainment division of the Foundation, namely, the staff of "WLS, Chicago—toot, toot, the Sears-Roebuck station, introducing 'Little' Glenn Rowell, 'Big' Ford Rush, and Glenn's Cornhuskers' Orchestra."

Samuel R. Guard acted as toastmaster and announced Frank I. Mann, of Gilman, Ill., who remarked in part:

When I choose my seed corn I have three questions that I want to ask it. The first is, "will you grow? Will you lie in the ground thru a couple of weeks of wet, chilly weather and still grow?" If the corn is mature, if all the plant sugars have turned to plant starches, if the moisture content is 14, 15 or 16 per cent and the grain will grade No. 2, it will grow. And it will be able to withstand unfavorable conditions and still live and prosper.

If the corn is not mature the sugars will dissolve in the ground during wet, rainy weather, and the seed will rot.

The third question is, "will you grow as you ought to grow? Will you develop quickly, grow 8 or 10 feet in the season and mature before the frosts? Or will you loaf along thru the season and take up valuable space in the field without adequately producing?" The soil furnishes 3% of the materials that go into the corn plant; the air 97%. The land should be used in growing tall, vigorous corn which will produce sound ears of grain. Planting poor seed, which produces poorer grades, is a wasteful endeavor.

E. B. Heaton, general manager of the Show, remarked that Illinois was chiefly interested in a utility type of corn, somewhat related to the flint variety, while other states seemed to prefer white and yellow dent with the rough surface.

O. C. Doering, vice-pres. of Sears-Roebuck, presented the C. M. Kittle award of $1,000 to Mrs. Elsie M. Paluska, of Waverly, Morgan county, Ill., whose entry took the grand championship for America in the Show. It was an ear of Reed's Yellow Dent, which tested perfect. In an interview later she remarked that she and her husband will test every ear of corn they plant this year.

The reserve grand champion was also grown in Illinois, it being sent in by Geo. W. Park, Laomi, Sangamon county.

General Wood presented the prize of $1,000 for the county having the largest number of entries, to W. W. Montgomery, representing Fayette county, Ohio. Mr. Montgomery found difficulty in expressing his full appreciation, but admitted that "Fayette county, Ohio, is growing mighty good Certified Claridge seed corn."

Other speakers included Raymond A. Pearson, of Iowa State College, Ames, Ia., and O. E. Bradfute, pres. of the American Farm Buro, who hoped that the results of this National Show would have its effects in every farmer testing his seed corn, especially this year.

Illinois entered the greatest number of ears of any state represented in the Show, exhibiting 7,642. Ohio followed close after with 6,521. The total number of entries was 27,411, from 45 states.

State sweepstakes winners were as follows:

Alabama, W. C. Naftel, Naftel; Arkansas, R. D. Mallox, Denver; California, Leland J. Bell, Bishop; Colorado, J. C. Cave, Hugo; Connecticut, Peter Miller, Andover; Delaware, F. O. Sapp, Houston; Florida, R. M. Wilkerson, Darlington; Georgia, L. O. Morris, Talapoosa county; Idaho, Guy Graham, Fruitland.

Illinois, Elsie M. Paluska, Waverly; Indiana, W. D. Littlejohn, Kentland; Iowa, Ernest Pearson, Mitchellsville; Kansas, Joseph B. Brok, Atchison; Kentucky, J. C. Harris, McCracken county; Louisiana, John H. Paymal, Lenox; Maine, J. E. Wilson, Wellville; Maryland, M. P. Prough, Sykeville; Massachusetts, Andrew C. Lena, East Hampton; Michigan, E. C. Swander, Hudson; Minnesota, N. Anderson, St. Peter; Mississippi, W. E. A. Cleveland, Mississippi Union; Missouri, Warren Hunt, Appleton City; Montana, Oscar Forney, Yellowstone.

Nebraska, Andrew Anderson, Ceresco; New Hampshire, Charles O. Townsend, Candia; New Jersey, G. B. Gordon, Trenton; New Mexico, Donald D. DeVancy, Progress; New York, F. W. Cohoon, Kent; North Carolina, J. A. Patterson, China Grove; North Dakota, Buron Dortly, Dickey county; Ohio, Willard C. Kirk, Jeffersonville; Oklahoma, Ray Skinner, Hunter; Oregon, L. B. Yoder, Hubbard; Pennsylvania, W. A. Townshend, Smithfield.

Rhode Island, Howard E. Thorp, Potter Hill; South Carolina, W. W. Harley, Barnwell; South Dakota, N. A. Nydam, Harrison; Tennessee, H. L. McCall, Shelbyville; Texas, A. L. Kendrick, Yorktown; Utah, John Nelson, Kockerby; Vermont, S. G. Macomber, Grand Isle; Virginia, Roy O. James, Falmouth; West Virginia, Isaac Davis, Wallace; Wisconsin, Lloyd Bruckner, Jefferson; Wyoming, P. T. Beauchamp, Carlisle.

The percentage of germination by states was as follows:

Alabama, 75; Arkansas, 70; California, 60; Colorado, 57; Connecticut, 69; Delaware, 65; Florida, 65; Georgia, 65; Idaho, 50.

Illinois, 72; Indiana, 67; Iowa, 66; Kentucky, 65; Kansas, 88; Louisiana, 65; Maine, 65; Maryland, 65; Massachusetts, 65; Michigan, 58; Minnesota, 54; Mississippi, 65; Missouri, 73; Montana, 62.

Nebraska, 61; Nevada, 65; New Hampshire, 65; New Jersey, 65; New Mexico, 65; New York, 65; North Carolina, 65; North Dakota, 54; Ohio, 68; Oklahoma, 65; Oregon, 65; Pennsylvania, 72.

Rhode Island, 65; South Carolina, 65; South Dakota, 62; Tennessee, 65; Texas, 65; Utah, 65; Vermont, 65; Virginia, 65; Washington, 65; West Virginia, 65; Wisconsin, 65; Wyoming, 65.

S. R. Guard announced that the Show would be thrown open to the public during the week March 16-21. The entries were arranged by counties and states so that the results in any particular part of the country could be quickly located.

E. B. Heaton exhibited the prize winning ears, and the test made by the grand champion ear of America.

The University of Illinois will take kernels from typical ears of corn that were entered in the Show from every section of the United States to be tested in the University laboratories for disease. Thus a comprehensive scientific survey will be obtained regarding the prevalance of various corn diseases thruout the country.

Transfer of Grain in Same City.

The Texas Tariff Buro held a hearing on Mar. 3 with reference to the transfer of grain or tonnage from one point to another in the same city or town in order to enable the shipper to use such tonnage in shipments of mixed cars. The proposition was not approved.

Railroad commission circular 6520 gives notice of a hearing to be held at Austin, Tex., on Apr. 14 regarding the foregoing rule. Since Texas storage facilities have been largely increased many shippers feel that the rules should be changed to permit such handling.

Texas grain dealers are expected to work for the change.

Arbitration Body Formed.

The Arbitration Foundation, Inc., has been incorporated for national work in promoting the knowledge and spreading the use of meditation and conciliation in the settlement of private disagreements in the commercial and industrial world.

The organization is the direct result of a bill introduced and passed by Congress and signed by President Coolidge on Feb. 12. It is largely credited to Charles L. Bernheimer, chairman of the arbitration com'ite of the New York State Chamber of Commerce.

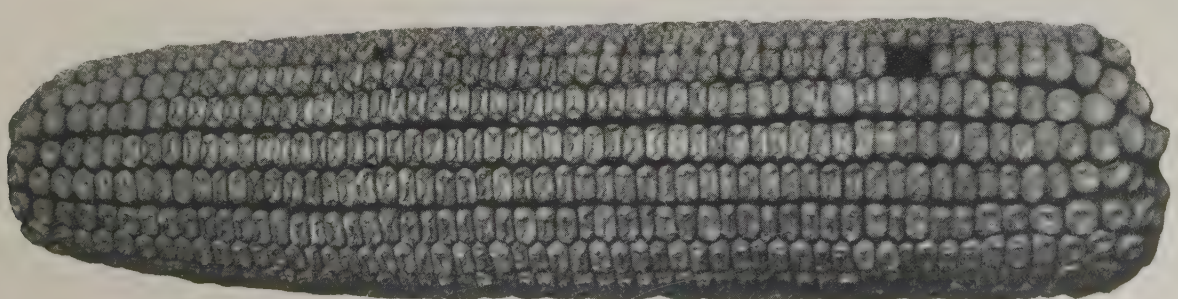
One of the chief purposes of the Foundation is to furnish advice and provide facilities and funds at its discretion in the furtherance of the general cause of arbitration, either as a principle or in relation to specific systems or in individual controversies. Regarding this feature Mr. Bernheimer says:

The bar of the country has rallied to the support of the business man's efforts for commercial arbitration but the bar insists, and in my opinion does so very properly, that the handling of disputes in arbitration shall be by such agencies as have adequate methods of supervision and insure fairness and impartiality as well as the necessary skill on the part of the arbitrators.

Did You Lose Your Keys?

Feb. 21st R. C. Kuhn, Evansville, Ind., wrote us from Melbourne, Fla., "Yesterday I lost a bunch of keys with one of your identification tags attached. If sent to you please forward to me at Miami, Fla." On March 5th the keys reached us and were immediately forwarded to Mr. Kuhn. The key tag No. 2156 was registered in his name. If you are averse to losing your keys for good, carry a Grain Dealers Journal key tag on your key chain and facilitate their return.

The Post Office Dept. has joked a lot about "making the Post Office pay" yet has not raised a voice against carrying free of charge anything the County Agent, the Agricultural School, any Government Buro, Board or commission wishes to send. Franked mail matter alone costs the Post Office Dept. $12,500,000 to handle. Carrying weekly newspapers free in the county costs the Dept. $7,500,000. The net loss on rural free mail delivery service is said to exceed $50,000,000 and on parcelpost business more than $90,000,000. With these known leaks staring them in the face members of Congress have actually proposed increases in rates on 1st, 2nd and 3rd class mail to make up the deficiency. How unfair.



The Ear Named the National Grand Champion.

Feedstuffs

Ft. Smith, Ark.—Early construction of a new cereal mill is planned by the Ft. Smith Cereal Co.

Vancouver, Wash.—The 600-bbl. feed mill of Strauss & Co., Inc., has been sold to Victor I. Fuqua.

Roswell, N. Mex.—Pecos Milling Co. plans building a $100,000 alfalfa mill and cotton seed warehouse.

Broken Bow, Okla.—Wooten Feed Co. of Idabel has established a wholesale and retail feed and flour business here.

Annapolis, Wash.—Carl Okholm now manages the Annapolis Feed Store, a branch of the Central Feed Wharf .

Sidney, Neb.—A new cereal mill is being built here by Sitz & Sitz. They plan to have it in operation about May 1.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Edwards Feed Co. has been incorporated here with $10.000 capital. J. L. Edwards is pres. and M. H. Jackson, sec'y.

Lima, O.—The Ohio Dairy Co., manufacturing dried milk, has applied for membership in the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Ralls, Tex.—A flour and feed mill is one of the industries P. B. Ralls has been appointed by the Ralls Chamber of Commerce to secure for the town.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Paul Werner, 83, father of Henry P. Werner, pres. of the H.-O. Cereal Co., and connected with his son in operating that business, died recently.

Memphis, Tenn.—A receivership for the American Rice Mill & Feed Co., is asked by creditors of the concern who want the concern's assets turned into cash.—P. J. P.

Kansas City, Mo.—F. H. Nesmith, formerly conducting operations in the Louisville market, has become connected with Ralston-Purina Co., as traffic manager at the new plant.

Augusta, Ga.—The Atlantic Milling Co. of Turpin Hill has contracted for the erection of a poultry mash mill and warehouse to cost $25,000. This will make its capacity 100 tons per diem.

Clinton, Ia.—H. J. Bergman, of Bergman Millfeed, Inc., Minneapolis, is now conducting the Hawkeye Feed Co., Inc., here, of which he is pres. His stay is understood to be only temporary.

Emporia, Ind.—The Emporia Grain Co., recently replaced its grinding equipment with a hammer type feed grinder and its oil power with electric. Equipment was furnished and installed by L. J. McMillin.

Kansas City, Mo.—Arthur H. Dillon, heading the hard wheat flour sales division of the J. C. Lysle Milling Co., of Leavenworth, Kan., has resigned. Effective Apr. 1, he will enter the flour and feed. brokerage business here on his own account.

Wheelersburg, O.—The Wheelersburg Milling Co. has sold its feed mill to a concern which will remodel it into a wooden heel factory. The warehouse has been leased to Coburn Bros. Co., of Portsmouth, who also bought the unsold stock of feed, and opened a branch feed store.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Kansas City plant of the Ralston Purina Co. was formally opened Mar. 11. An invitation was extended by Pres. H. Danforth, speaking before the noon luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce, for all interested parties to visit the new factory. The building was done by the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co., Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo.—Spontaneous combustion starting in the center of a huge stack of baled alfalfa hay caused a blaze in the new plant of the Ralston-Purina Co., Mar. 12. Damage was estimated at $10,000, most of it resulting from water. The alfalfa storage room had been in use for 8 months.

Waukomis, Okla. — We are building a warehouse for storing more feed stuffs. It is 16x42 feet and will be covered by galvanized steel with brick siding, and a corrugated steel roof. The old corn cribs have been torn down and the good material used in building the warehouse.—Fred Atherton, mgr. Waukomis Grain Co.

Vancouver, B. C.—A crushing plant for copra and soy beans has been established here, with wharves, piers, etc., at a cost of approximately $100,000. It expects to supply most of the Canadian demand for cattle food made from copra or soy beans, which takes about 600 tons a month, according to the Board of Trade.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The building constructed to house the Parry Products Co. has been turned into a feed mill, being operated by the Ladish-Stoppenbach Co., turning out the products formerly run in the Jefferson Junction mill, which burned down last December. The new feed plant has capacity for 10 to 15 cars per diem.

Kansas City, Kan.—Stock in the Southard Feed & Milling Co., possessed by C. H. Black, manager, and H. S. Hunter has been sold to G. W. Selders, pres., and F. W. Crane, vice-pres. The concern operates 2 mixed feed plants and does an extensive flour jobbing business. Consideration for the Black and Hunter holdings was $134,000 and gave the pres. and vice-pres. an 85% interest in the concern.

Des Moines, Ia.—A bill calling for an act to amend section 3117 of the Code, 1924, relating to affidavits and samples furnished by dealers in commercial feeds, whereby the word "annually" would be inserted after the word "department" as it appears in line 4 of the mentioned section, has passed the Iowa House and been favorably reported to the Senate by the Senate Com'ite on Agriculture.—J. D. Buser, chairman, Senate Com'ite on Agriculture.

Rice bran is rapidly replacing wheat bran among the dairy men in the Texas Panhandle and in western Oklahoma, due largely to its being about $10 per ton cheaper. It is said by the dairy men to produce satisfactory results. Experiments conducted during the winter in the agricultural department of the State Teachers College at Canyon, Tex., two years ago, gave such excellent results that Dr. Frank R. Phillips, chief of the department, recommended it for general use.

"Cattle Feeding in Relation to Farm Management," by H. C. M. Case and K. H. Myers, contains the results of detailed cost-of-production studies in Hancock county during the 10-year period 1913-1922 and includes data on 1,558 steers fed in 38 lots. Feed made up an average of 85.5% of the total feed-lot cost of fattening the cattle; man labor, 4.10%; horse labor, 1.81%; general farm expense, 2.90%; interest, 4%. Bulletin No. 261, University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.—Fred W. Simpson has filed trade mark No. 206,697, to represent a feed mixture manufactured to act as a stimulator and balancer for animals and poultry. The product consists of tankage infused with such substances as bone meal, spent bone black, phosphate, calcium, lime, sodium chloride, soda, potash, iodide of potassium, protein, fats, fibers, ash, wood ash, etc. Across the two capital letters "M. T." is a white bar bearing the word "Minraliz." Immediately beneath is the word "Tankage."

Adulteration and Misbranding.

Grain shippers who enjoy being supervised and regulated by Federal burocrats will find ominous warnings in the following expensive experiences of a number of shippers. The Buro of Chemistry of the Dept. of Agri. seems to delight in drawing fine differences, however it must make a show of doing something in order to justify new appropriations for its maintenance.

C. R. Garner & Co., Amarillo, Tex., consigned 47 sacks of cottonseed cake which moved from Texas to Denver, Colo., where it was seized upon the U. S. attorney for the District of Colorado filing a libel, charging adulteration and misbranding. The label declared in part: "43% Protein Cotton Seed Cracked Cake * * * Manufactured by The Lamar Cotton Oil Co., Paris, Texas * * * Crude Protein 43.00% * * * Crude Fat 6.00%. Crude Fibre 12.00%." These statements were incorrect. The Lamar Cotton Oil Co. appeared as claimant and obtained the product upon payment of costs, and execution of a $200 bond.

New Bern Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co. shipped 372 sacks of cottonseed meal from New Bern, N. C., into the state of Maryland where the U. S. attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against it charging misbranding. Labels on the article stated "Guaranteed Analysis Protein (Minimum) 38.62% * Crude Fibre (Maximum) 10.00%." The article contained a smaller amount of protein and a larger amount of fibre than indicated. G. A. Hax & Co., Baltimore, Md., appeared as claimant and the product was ordered released upon payment of costs and execution of a bond for $1,712, on condition that it be properly relabeled.

Chas. A. Krause Milling Co. shipped 60 sacks of horse and mule feed from Milwaukee, Wis., into the state of Maryland, where the U. S. attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel praying seizure and condemnation of the article, alleging misbranding. The tags on the sacks declared the contents to contain "K-O Horse and Mule Feed Protein 10% Fat 2% Fibre 10%." This statement was incorrect. Chas. A. Krause Milling Co. appeared as claimant and the court ordered the product released on payment of costs and execution of a $200 bond, on condition that the article be relabeled.

Wm. S. Hoge & Bro. shipped 70 sacks of feed barley from Washington, D. C., into the state of Maryland for which the U. S. attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel charging adulteration and misbranding. Labels on the article called for "Ground Mixed Feed Barley" and "Feed Barley." A mixture of wheat, oats, and weed seeds, containing less than 50% of barley had been mixed with the product. Judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered on July 22, 1924, and the court ordered the product released to claimant upon payment of the costs and execution of a bond for $200. on condition it be relabeled.

Embry E. Anderson, Memphis, Tenn., shipped 600 sacks of mixed oats from Tennessee into the state of Mississippi, where the U. S. attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi filed libels charging adulteration and misbranding. Labels on the articles read in part: (Sack) "Daisy Mixed. Oats Other Grains Recleaned Bleached." "Daisy Mixed Oats" was in relatively large, heavy type and "Other Grains" in relatively small, light type. Water, salt and screenings had been mixed with the product. The article was ordered released to the claimant, Embry E. Anderson, upon payment of costs and execution of a bond aggregating $2,000.

Embry E. Anderson shipped 350 sacks of oats from Memphis, Tenn., to Lake Providence, La.,

Exports of Feedstuffs.

Exports of feedstuffs during January, compared with January, 1924, and for the 7 months ending with January, are reported by the Buro of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	January		7 mos. ending Jan.	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Cottonseed cake, lbs.	74,700,038	13,468,580	404,441,075	133,145,237
Linseed cake, lbs.	65,207,394	30,327,394	378,980,800	258,387,660
Other oil cake, lbs.	2,199,185	2,500	4,682,360	401,910
Cottonseed meal, lbs.	55,205,820	953,140	246,771,020	31,183,786
Linseed meal, lbs.	815,945	90,547	13,412,556	4,959,705
Other oil cake meal, lbs.	10,545,908	117,350	19,695,664	3,336,807
Bran and middlings, tons.	201	59	1,659	863
Screenings, lbs.	563,100	3,427,402	5,214,110	6,391,043
Other mill feeds, tons.	2,235	1,576	12,113	5,620
Prepared feeds not medicinal, lbs.	2,393,995	1,347,373	16,687,356	8,575,308

on or about May 2, 1924. The U. S. attorney for the Western District of Louisiana filed a libel charging the article was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Creamo Recleaned White Oats Bleached." Screenings, salt and water had been mixed and packed with the product. Embry E. Anderson appeared as claimant and the product was released on payment of costs and execution of a bond totaling $1,000, on condition that it be relabeled.

John Wade & Sons shipped 30 sacks of white oats from Memphis, Tenn., to Union, Miss., where the U. S. attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed a libel against it charging adulteration and misbranding. The invoice for the product read "White Oats." The charge alleged screenings had been mixed and packed with the product. No claimant appeared and the product was ordered destroyed by the United States marshal.

Planters Oil Co. shipped 700 sacks of cottonseed meal from Albany, Ga., to Jacksonville, Fla., where the U. S. attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against it, charging adulteration and misbranding. Labels on the article declared it contained "Ammonia * * * 7.00 per cent." Actually it contained less. The court ordered the product released to the claimant upon payment of costs, and execution of a bond aggregating $2,400, on condition the product be correctly relabeled.

Planters Oil Co. shipped 200 sacks of cottonseed meal to Tampa, Fla., on or about Nov. 25, 1922. The U. S. attorney for the Southern District of Florida charged the article was misbranded in a libel filed on or about Jan. 15, 1923. Labels on the article called for 7% ammonia (equivalent to 36% protein). A substance low in protein had been mixed with the product. Planters Oil Co. appeared as claimant and the goods were ordered released upon payment of costs and execution of a bond aggregating $800.

Sturges Co. shipped 75 sacks of horse and mule feed from Meridian, Miss., to Boyles, Ala. U. S. attorney for the Northern District of Alabama filed a libel against the product charging adulteration and misbranding. The label called for 9% protein—a statement that was misleading and false. Sturges & Co. agreed to pay costs, execute a bond for $150, and relabel the product "Imitation Billy Buck Horse & Mule Feed Containing Crude Protein 6.08%, Sturges & Company, Manufacturers, Meridian, Miss.," and obtained the article.

Empire Cotton Oil Co., Atlanta, Ga., shipped 200 sacks of cottonseed meal from Cordele, Ga., to Jacksonville, Fla., on or about Oct. 31, 1922. The U. S. attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel charging the article was adulterated and misbranded. The guaranteed analysis called for 36% protein, but the product was deficient in this respect and judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered. The product was ordered released to the claimant upon payment of costs and execution of a $500 bond, on condition that it be properly relabeled.

H. Walker & Sons shipped 24½ tons of dried distillers grains from Walkerville, Ont., Canada, on or about Apr. 16, into the state of Maryland where it was seized upon the filing of a libel by the U. S. attorney for the District of Maryland. The article was labeled in part: "'Calgary' Distillers' Dried Grains Protein 26–30%." A smaller amount of protein was actually contained. Donahue–Stratton Co., Milwaukee, Wis., appeared as claimant and the product was ordered released upon payment of costs and execution of a $200 bond, on condition that it be properly relabeled.

Luehrman Milling & Grain Co., St. Louis, Mo., shipped 125 sacks of white oats to Covington, Tenn., where they were seized upon the filing of a libel by the U. S. attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, alleging adulteration. Wild oats, oat hulls, wheat hulls, traces of corn and barley, trash, dirt and other foreign substances had been mixed with the product. Luehrman Milling & Grain Co. appeared as claimant on September 30, 1924. The court found the sacks did not bear a label indicating the true contents and that they had been properly labeled and the objection overcome, whereupon the case was dismissed upon payment of costs.

Extensive Improvement Proposed for Quequen.

A project by which the executive power of Argentina will be authorized to spend nearly $15,000,000 in various works of improvement at the Port of Quequen, has been presented to Congress.

The proposal includes construction of grain elevators, prolonging of the breakwaters and quay for coastwise and overseas shipping, dredging of the channels giving access to the anteport and basin, to a depth of 10 meters under water level, and construction of an electrical plant and a freezing plant.—Benjamin Thaw, jr., sec'y at American Consulate, Buenos Aires.

Chicago Cotton Market.

BY EDWARD JEROME DIES

The time is propitious to tell the story of the new Chicago cotton market. How it functions to the advantage of the entire cotton industry. And how it links the North and the Southwest in close commercial ties. After three months of operation the infant cotton market on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade gives greater promise than had been expected by even its most enthusiastic proponents.

The Chicago Board of Trade has one of the oldest and wisest charters in the United States, with rights in all non-perishable agricultural products. For sixty-five years the Board has been authorized to trade in cotton if it so desired.

Chicago is the leading grain market of the world, and the chief market center for livestock and packinghouse products. Chicago quotations receive world-wide circulation, serving as the basic price on which the value of such farm products are calculated. It is not surprising that Chicago should add to its fame as the "farm capital" through establishment of a cotton market.

Production of cotton west of the Mississippi in 1873 was 1,473,000 bales. In 1923 it was 5,570,000 bales. Of this latter amount, 5,143,000 were available for export. And as a matter of fact the exports through the ports of Houston and Galveston for the last named year amounted approximately to 3,500,000 bales.

Such a quantity of cotton is by far the largest available supply in any port of the world. Further, the price of cotton at Houston and Galveston may be said to represent the export value of our surplus production. The price of American cotton sets the price for the world. Chicago quotations resting directly on the value of cotton at Houston and Galveston where the world values of the commodity are largely determined, should represent world values for cotton.

On the other hand, through confining deliveries on the Chicago contract to the ports of Houston-Galveston, both of which handle the same kind of cotton under identical conditions, and which are located not more than fifty miles apart, it gave Chicago the opportunity to establish southern warehouse delivery where stocks of cotton are abundant, and without the fatal objection of a multiplicity of delivery points.

Outstanding factors in the Chicago contract are attracting wide and favorable comments. For example, Houston-Galveston basin has been established as the only point of delivery. Thus the contract is based on Texas or western cotton, which has superior spinning value, and appeals especially to American spinners preferring to use western cotton.

A broad market is assured by the enormous quantities of actual cotton always available at that joint port. Where cotton is so plentiful, hedging business may be conducted with minimum risk. Modern warehouses of Houston-Galveston have a combined capacity of over 1,500,000 bales. There are incoming tracks on one side and outward bound ships on the other, thus affording minimum costs for handling.

Each contract is a unit and must be delivered at one time from one regular press or warehouse located within the Houston-Galveston port area.

In event other grades than middling are delivered allowances or deductions are made on the average established in the ten designated markets as provided in the United States Cotton Futures Act under which the Chicago market operates.

The grades tenderable on Chicago contracts are the same as those at New York and New Orleans. Notices of the seller's intention to deliver will be issued in Chicago, and deliveries are made through the transfer of warehouse receipts at Chicago. Sworn inspectors and weighers are maintained by the Chicago Board of Trade at Houston and Galveston. All cotton is classified by the U. S. Dept. of Agri. the same as is done at New York and New Orleans.

Trades in any month are not permitted to be made at an advance or decline of over two cents from the previous day's close, or at an advance of over two cents from the lowest quotation registered during the day. The two cent limitation is removed from transactions in the current month on and after the fifteenth day thereof. Trading in a current month ceases at noon on the last transferable notice day of such month which is usually about the 23rd to the 26th of the month specified in the contract.

Chicago's cotton market is here to stay. It has the wholehearted support of the Southwest. It is growing steadily, soundly.

Sec'y Jardine Has No Patience with Socialistic Experiments.

The American farmer is presented by William M. Jardine, the new Secretary of Agriculture, as a business man with a greater capital investment and with vastly more complex business problems than the average retail merchant. This picture Mr. Jardine gives in an interview in the April number of The Nation's Business, published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Secretary Jardine says that the farmer doesn't want to be a ward of the Government. "He doesn't want the Government constantly monkeying with his business. He doesn't want to be babied or pitied by other people. What the farmer wants is just this: He wants his business to have an equal opportunity with other businesses.

"Isn't there talk that production ought to be curtailed instead of being increased?"

"Loose talk," said Dr. Jardine. "Even if the curtailing of agricultural production were practicable, it would not get us anywhere. The acreage of certain crops should be adjusted from time to time—now increased, now cut down.

"There are farmers in Kansas who are raising 10 bushels of wheat more to the acre than their neighbors because they are plowing early and deep and are using the best seed. Then I know farmers—often the same farmers—that go in for quality. They are getting a premium of 25 cents a bushel on their wheat because of its high protein content.

"What we all need to do is to talk less tommyrot and throw fewer monkey wrenches into other people's machinery. We want to stop trying to line up one group against other groups. We want to work together. Americans should be co-operating, not quarreling with each other over the interests of this group or that."

Seed Loans Finding Restrictions.

Some difficulty is being encountered in the operation of the Oregon seed loan due to the federal farm loan board refusing to waive its priority rights on farm loans and interest payments.

All mortgages held by the federal board thru various federal land banks and joint stock land banks are held for quasi-government obligation and must be certified as the first charge against the land.

The mortgage contemplated by the state legislative act authorizing the loan would continue on the crop for 2 years. However, as presented to attorneys of the federal board it is without limit and would continue until the state's debt was satisfied.

Loans of the federal board would be jeopardized because the Oregon law would virtually place the state mortgage ahead of the federal board loans. The board will not permit waivers other than those originally contemplated in the inception of the act, securing the state loan upon the crops for a 2-year period.

Seeds

Sullivan, Ill.—The Croder Seed Co. has moved into new offices.

Wilmington, Del.—Reist Seed Co. was recently incorporated here with $100,000 capital stock.

Oceanside, Cal.—Haven Seed Co. recently acquired 400 acres of choice sandy loam bottom soil near here.

Toledo, O.—Lester Howard now represents C. A. King & Co. on the floor of the Toledo Produce Exchange.

Clarinda, Ia.—Berry Seed Co. has been re-incorporated for 20 years. No change in officers or policies has been made.

Waco, Tex. — Saunders Lone Star Seed Co. has been incorporated with $10,000 capital stock by J. Lee Davis, J. W. Mann and T. C. Westbrook.

Newport, Ark.—Fire gutted the seed house of the Jackson County Gin & Milling Co., on Mar. 8. The loss was covered by insurance.

Montreal, Que.—Montreal received 12,100 bus. of flaxseed during February, against 44,853 bus. in February, 1924, when 57,260 bus. were shipped out.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its 1925 convention in this city July 20, 21 and 22. Memphis seedsmen plan to entertain.

Lawrenceburg, Tenn.—Alex. George & Bros. have taken over the good will and stock of the R. B. Moore seed business, and are combining it with their own.

Augusta, Ga.—N. L. Willet Seed Co. has increased its capital stock from $30,000 to $100,000, the additional capital to be used in expanding the concern's activities.

Springfield, Ill.—Clover wintered favorably in Illinois. Spring sown clover acreage decreased slightly due to high priced seed.—A. J. Surratt, agricultural statistician.

Chicago, Ill.—H. J. Boyd severed his connection with the Albert Dickinson Co. some time ago, and is now well established in the grass and field seed business doing a carlot and round-lot business.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—A. J. Brown & Sons, Inc., has been incorporated to deal in seeds. The capital stock is set at $100,000, a good share of which has been subscribed and paid in.

Maysville, Mo.—The DeKalb County Farm Buro expects to establish a seed exchange in the Farm Buro office, where samples of the seed grown in the county and elsewhere will be shown.

Oasis, Utah.—National Alfalfa Seed Growers Ass'n has been incorporated here with Dudley D. Crafts, Deseret, pres.; Milton Moody, Hinckley, vice-pres., and A. I. Tibbotts, Hinckley, sec'y-treas.

Imports and Exports of Seeds.

Imports and exports of seeds for January, compared with January, 1924, and for 7 months ending with January, are reported by the Buro of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

IMPORTS

	January		7 mos. ending Jan.	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Alfalfa, lbs.....	402,928	1,027,669	4,207,943	9,382,948
Beans, lbs.....	7,211,425	3,056,519	41,754,683	22,664,196
Peas, lbs.....	4,743,787	1,680,591	20,715,782	8,516,000
Clover, lbs.....	3,827,704	9,074,612	16,147,929	31,521,884
Gr. seeds, lbs...	369,319	198,116	2,579,537	3,779,038

EXPORTS

Alfalfa, lbs.....	22,358	15,506	535,461	262,352
Beans, bus.....	93,631	61,503	420,888	478,876
Peas, bus.....	9,178	8,604	43,731	77,922
Clover, lbs.....	330,410	135,754	1,520,123	461,868
Timothy, lbs....	1,857,975	1,530,541	9,270,320	7,909,691
Other gr. seeds, lbs.	631,105	235,953	3,626,979	2,566,607

New York, N. Y.—Danish Seed Growers Sales Co. has been organized to represent numerous Danish seed growers. Olaf Hertz is pres. and general manager; Jens Harving, vice-pres., and Jorgen Hertz, assistant manager-treas.

Minneapolis, Minn. — We have had another week of violent price fluctuations, with flax following the ups and downs of wheat. The United States is rapidly cleaning up what flax there is left of the old crop and with a steady absorption of the Canadian supplies, future prices will depend more and more on Argentine values.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—A bill has been introduced in the Utah legislature, known as the Pure Seed Bill. It covers every kind of agricultural seed and has minute regulations for the labeling of seeds for sale. Provisions are made for a state laboratory in which to test seeds for sale, and seed concerns are charged a small fee for its use. Provision is made for prosecution of violators.

Cincinnati, O.—J. Charles McCullough Seed Co. has begun construction of a new building to cost about $1,000,000. It will be of steel, concrete and brick and have switch trackage with capacity for 8 cars. The new structure will have frontage of 3 streets, be completely equipped with modern handling and cleaning machinery and will house all of the concern's activities.

The raising of flax and the results obtained by planting mixtures of flax with wheat or oats is covered in a booklet published by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. It is entirely possible for grain dealers to add another item to their policies of service, by writing to that concern at its Milwaukee office, box 1575, for a supply of the booklets to distribute among their flax growing customers.

Kenyon, Minn.—Com'ites from the Kenyon Commercial Club and the Goodhue County Farm Buro are planning the first annual South Central Minnesota Corn Show to be held here Mar. 27-28. Kenyon merchants are financing a premium list, which is expected to draw many exhibits. A permanent organization with E. C. Bates, pres.; Arvid Hultgren, vice-pres., and E. P. Lee, sec'y-treas., has been formed to sponsor the show.

Toledo, O.—Both cash and March clover ruled lower this week on increased offerings. Some liquidation by March longs. There was a fair demand on the decline, most of which was removal of hedges and short covering. Cash lost its premium, selling on even basis with March. Several hundred bags delivered on March contracts to date. Cash demand has not been up to expectations. Unseasonable weather has caused late demand. In many sections the soil has been too wet for sowing. Clover will be sown late this season, and for this reason there should be a good demand for the next two or three weeks.—Southworth & Co.

Seed Wheat Corp. Formed.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Seed Wheat Corp. at Olympia, Wash., with $100,000 set as capital stock. Subscriptions are being rapidly raised. The organization will make loans to the farmers of the state to purchase seed wheat. Applications for loans have been prepared and are ready for the farmers needing aid. Plenty of wheat is available for seed in the districts needing it and comparatively little will have to be shipped any great distance.

The Seedsman's Disclaimer Clause.

Very few seedsmen have modified the disclaimer clause, so that, while they relieve themselves of all speculative damages, they assume the risk of paying the purchase price of the seed if it proves faulty as to description, growth, or otherwise, according to Curtis Nye Smith, chief legal authority on seed questions in this country, who further says:

A guarantee only amounts to good faith and financial responsibility of the guarantor. If either of these qualifications are lacking, the guarantee does not amount to anything.

Another phase of the disclaimer clause, which is usually forgotten, is that the clause is not a defense against a fraud or gross negligence of the seedsman. The disclaimer clause is only available if made a part of the contract of sale either by the express terms of the contract or in some jurisdictions, by the general custom of the seed trade; but it is useless against proof of fraud or gross negligence. Consequently a seed merchant who is using the standard form of the disclaimer of warranty is justified, not only by the decisions of the Supreme courts of the states, but by common-sense business instincts of self-preservation, in using the clause to protect himself against improper claims and against mistakes which, in the exercise of reasonable care, could not be obviated.

Find Seed Corn Supply Sources.

Adequate supplies of viable seed corn should be available in nearly all sections of the United States for spring planting, according to the preliminary reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The situation, however, is still serious.

Due to the seriousness of the situation last fall and concerted drives made by federal and state agricultural departments besides grain and farm publications in giving publicity and advice regarding selection and care of seed corn, more seed corn than ever before was field selected and artificially dried last fall. A favorable autumn helped materially.

Germination tests in various parts of the country show viability ranging from almost nothing to more than 90% in the same locality. Obviously then it is necessary to test all seed planted this spring to avoid the inevitable losses which follow the use of poor seed.

Supplies are unevenly distributed thru the country and it is advisable to locate a source of supply as quickly as possible if the poorly favored sections are to grow a good crop. Many localities will have to get their seed from the more favored districts.

Cheap Seed Is Poor Seed.

In a radio address to farmers Mar. 6, Frank W. Kellogg, of Milwaukee, Wis., pres. of the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers drove home the thought that cheap seed is dear at any price.

"The greatest handicap the seed business is under today is the matter of price-buying. Seeds are handled at a very low margin of profit, and this profit will usually be higher on cheap seed than on good seed. The expense of operations through which seed must be put, in order to insure its viability and purity, is considerable, and, if seed, of a valuable strain is sold, the original cost is higher than the market price of commercial grain.

"Speculators and unscrupulous dealers, caring nothing for business reputation, having no desire to build up good will or to establish a stable business, can undersell reputable seedsmen and make a much greater profit than is possible for the merchant who has conscientiously obtained a high-grade product, which he offers at a fair price. Such speculators, and unscrupulous dealers cause nine-tenths of the complaints which our Ass'n's Grievance Com'ite receives from buyers of seed. Here is one of the greatest handicaps under which American agriculture now labors; that is, the practice of purchasing seed with attention centered upon its price, without examination of its quality."

Premiums are only paid for something that's scarce, and the premiums for ordinary wheat are getting stronger day by day. Chicago stocks of wheat are about 5½ million; Kansas City stocks are about 8 million; very little in either market contract wheat. When you get too bearish add up the figures of the wheat available on May contracts; it will make you dizzy, thinking how high May wheat can go. Then consign instead of selling on bids. —Tod Sloan of B. C. Christopher & Co.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Fort Smith, Ark.—A new plant will be erected by the Fort Smith Cereal Co. soon.

Walnut Ridge, Ark.—We will not rebuild the warehouse lost earlier this year by fire, furthermore no one here is making any plans to go into this kind of business.—Arkansas Commission Co.

CALIFORNIA

Hollywood, Cal.—Henry Nelson is in charge of the branch just opened here by Logan & Bryan of Chicago.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A modern fireproof 135x135 ft. warehouse will be erected by the California Mlg. Corp. on its property at Alameda and 55th Sts. The 250,000 bu. elvtr. the company operates was completed in Nov. of 1923.

CANADA

Midland, Ont.—The James Playfair Co. will erect a million bu. concrete elvtr. on the foundation already laid.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—All the affairs of the Metcalfe Mlg. Co., Ltd., are in the hands of a trust company to which the former made assignment.

Point Edward, Ont.—There has been an appropriation made for harbor improvements, but there has been no actual work commenced. A grain elvtr. will not be erected here.—Charles S. Band, Toronto.

Port Mann, B. C.—Options on elvtr. sites have been taken by representatives of the wheat pools of the prairie provinces. There is no cargo rates for wharfage, handling, or cleaning charges as there is at Vancouver, which amounts to 1½c per bu. Loading is direct here.

New Westminster, B. C.—Fresh evidence of the development of the grain shipping trade on the Frazer River was furnished when application for a lease as a site for a grain elvtr. and flour mill was requested by A. G. Henderson, managing director of the Golden West Elvtr. Mlg. Co., of the City Council. The company was recently organized by Vancouver interests and incorporated for $100,000.

Goderich, Ont.—The Goderich Elvtr. & Transit Co. has won an appeal in the suit brot by the Northern Grain Co., of Winnipeg, Man., to recover for oats delivered by the Elvtr. & Transit Co. to the Peerless Cereal Mills at Woodstock Ont., without surrender of Bs/L. The defense that the Northern Grain Co. had instructed the Elvtr. & Transit Co. to deliver the 700,000 bus. of oats was held by the court to be good.

Owen Sound, Ont.—An appropriation of $83,000 has been proposed in the Dominion House to be spent in dredging the harbor to allow the largest lake freighters to enter. The Great Lakes Elvtr. Co., Ltd., has organized for the purpose of building grain terminals here, and also it has been reported in these columns that the taxpayers of this city voted to erect a 1,000,000 bu. house at a cost of $450,000 to be sold to private interests upon completion.

COLORADO

Akron, Colo.—Extensive improvements have been made on the storerooms of the Akron County Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Farmers, (Greeley, p. o.), Colo.—We will rebuild the brick warehouse we lost by fire earlier this year, however, the elvtr. will remain in ruins.—Moser & Parker.

Denver, Colo.—O. M. Kellogg of the Kellogg Grain Co. is now pres. of the Denver Grain Exchange Ass'n. The first and second vice presidents are Robt. Quest and H. D. Williams. H. R. Houlton and C. B. Rader are treas. and sec'y respectively. The annual election was held ten days ago.

Loveland, Colo.—James Lyman was suffocated at the plant of the Loveland Flour Mills when the wall of the wheat bin he was sweeping collapsed and anchored him beneath its timbers. The strength of three men could not budge the rope fastened about his waist as his foot was caught in the pit. He was reached in ten minutes after the accident, but all methods of resuscitation failed to restore his heart action.

IDAHO

Hansen, Ida.—H. L. Walker is the new mgr. at this point succeeding Frank Kennedy.—H. L. W., Farmers Grain & Mlg. Co.

Blackfoot, Ida.—Howard Henderson has resigned as sec'y-treas. and mgr. of the Blackfoot Mlg. & Elvtr. Co. after 12 yrs. of service.

Craigmont, Ida.—C. H. Greve, grain dealer here, passed away recently at the age of 57. He had been ill for two months with an abscess of the lungs. He has been in the employ of the Farmers Union Warehouse Co. here and previously with the Farmers Union at Cottonwood.

ILLINOIS

Triumph, Ill.—Archie Dysart is the new mgr. of the Triumph Co-op. Co.

Pana, Ill.—The house known as the Corbett Elvtr. is not used any more.—Edw. McKee.

Nekoma, Ill.—T. S. White resigned the first of this month as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Nashville, Ill.—Theo. Reuter, 80, pres. of the Huegely Mlg. Co., died here Mar. 19. The firm operates an elvtr.

Assumption, Ill.—W. H. McKeown is now treas. and mgr. of this company succeeding A. Branyan.—Farmers Grain Co.

Galesville, Ill.—R. A. Hoover is now mgr. here. J. G. Swartz has been transferred to Mansfield.—T. F. Grady Elvtr. Co.

Eureka, Ill.—B. J. Kaufman, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for the past six years has resigned and retired. Joseph Liman, Jr., succeeds him.

Astoria, Ill.—A. C. Ropp is not with us any more. We have had no mgr. since last October.—J. J. Clovis, Astoria Farmers Grain & Service Co.

Raddle, Ill.—There is talk of rebuilding here, but dates for commencing the work are indefinite.—Walter Brown, agt., Nanson Commission Co.

Voorhies, (Bement, p. o.), Ill.—We are installing a 15-h. p. motor and transmission equipment.—M. C. Camp, mgr., Voorhies Co-op. Grain Co.

Chester, Ill.—The office of the Ellis Grove Mlg. Co. is to be moved to this point and the name of the firm changed to that of Chester Mlg. Co.

Highland, Ill.—The F. M. B. A. elvtr. is being covered with galvanized sheets all around, which is a protection against fire.—N. L. Malan, mgr.

Ellisgrove, Ill.—The capital stock of the Ellisgrove Mlg. Co. has been increased from $10,000 to $30,000. The firm's mill is located at Riley's Lake, tho its offices are here.

Steward, Ill.—Roy Nelson now owns both elvtrs. formerly operated here by Shearer & Son. Mr. Nelson was formerly mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Tampico. Possession Mar. 15.

Elkhart, Ill.—Mrs. Harriet Conover sold her interest in the Elkhart Elvtr. to Mrs. Sarah A. Havey. J. A. Havey has been operating the elvtr. formerly owned by E. B. Conover, deceased.

Illinoi, (Momence, p. o.), Ill.—We are installing a new motor, rope drives and making other necessary repairs. The elvtr. will be run under the name of Hobart, Smith & Temple.—M. C. H.

Murphysboro, Ill.—The tornado that swept thru this part of the state struck the Reliance Mills and the wreckage became ignited. The mill, elvtr. and warehouses were operated by the Reliance Mlg. Co.

Harper, (Forreston, p. o.), Ill.—We will rebuild our new elvtr. as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The fire we had Dec. 24 was caused by a leaky flue.—E. J. Drake, mgr., Harper Grain Co.

Murphysboro, Ill.—Our engine room was practically destroyed and the elvtr. and mill were slightly damaged by the tornado. Our loss was not nearly as great as some.—Webb Gram, Southern Illinois Mlg. & Elvtr. Co.

Champaign, Ill.—We opened a cash grain dept. Mar. 1 with John B. Woodin in charge as mgr. Mr. Woodin was formerly associated with J. P. Sledge. We are correspondents for the J. C. Shaffer Grain Co., Chicago.—Wegeng-Hills Co.

Rushville, Ill.—C. R. and A. W. Bliffen of Huntington, W. Va., have purchased complete milling equipment from Lee Wristen, proprietor and operator of the only feed and flour mill here. Mr. Wristen was obliged to give up his business on account of ill health.

Heman, (Warrensburg, p. o.), Ill.—After the resignation of Mr. Biggs as mgr., James Brown and Ray McGrath had charge of the business until Mar. 1. At that time I was employed temporarily until they could sow their oats—G. W. Morrison, Heman Farmers Co-op. Co.

Cullom, Ill.—The annex added to my elvtr. is 16x32x52 ft. placed on cement foundation with cement slab on bottom. It is of studded construction and iron clad. Added no new machinery but spouted from old to fill bins. Load cars out of bins thru dump, annex being hopper bottomed.—Bernard Sullivan.

Jonesboro, Ill.—The James I. Choate mill will be rebuilt at once. New modern equipment is to be installed. The obsolete machinery used before the fire was capable of manufacturing only corn meal and feed. The detached warehouse was not damaged by the blaze this time, as it has been twice heretofore. The Anna fire dept., which town joins this, came over to help extinguish the blaze, but its hoses would not fit the Jonesboro fire plugs.

Springfield, Ill.—A bill affecting grain elvtrs., warehouses and flour mills now pending in the state senate, known as the Denvir Business License, and providing for the assessment of millions of dollars annually in license fees is being opposed by 18,000 Illinois manufacturers, thru their ass'n. The bill would control the location, license, and regulate the use and construction of all factories or other manufacturing establishments using machinery or emitting offensive or noxious fumes, odors, or noises, and storage warehouses.

Marseilles, Ill.—I will go to this point to become mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. succeeding O. P. Clark, sometime between this date and June 1. At present I am mgr. of the Verona Farmers Elvtr. Co. and will be succeeded by John Schumacher here Apr. 1. Mr. Schumacher was formerly mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Morris, Ill.—Wm. T. Kasten.

Harpster, Ill.—The elvtr. and business of the Central Grain Co. has just been taken over by Geo. C. Tjardes & Son of Emington. Possession was given Mar. 14. Headquarters will be maintained at Gibson City. The future plans of Orris, Harry and Herman Zimmerman, who have conducted the business of the local company for the last few years, have not been decided.

Pickneyville, Ill.—Henry Zacher is now engaged in the milling business here. He lost his mill by fire a few months back. With Al Dremeier, the controlling interest of the mill here now rests between the two. The plant here has been idle for a year. Their feed and jobbing business will be continued in charge of Mr. Zacher's sons. The burned mill was located at Duquoin.

Litchfield, Ill.—Suit has been filed by the Chicago Title & Trust Co. and the Rosehill Cemetery Ass'n against the Litchfield Mill & Elvtr. Co. to foreclose a mortgage for $100,000, the principal of which was borrowed in 1915. Property given as security for the mortgage includes buildings and machinery at Waggoner, Thomasville, Zanesville and here. Other parties have been operating the company's plant however.

Springfield, Ill.—All factories using machinery and omitting dust, noise or odors as well as storage warehouses will be licensed, regulated and taxed unless the operators get after their representatives in the state legislature and kill the Denvir business license bill. Those who enjoy wasting time making out reports for state burocrats will support this autocratic bill which provides for needless indirect taxes. Get busy before it is too late.

Springfield, Ill.—Increases in the amounts to be paid beneficiaries of workmen killed in the course of their employment, as well as in the weekly indemnity to injured workmen, are provided for in a compromise workmen's compensation bill presented to the Illinois legislature. The measure in question increases the minimum death payments from $1,750 to $2,000 in the case where there is one child and from $1,850 to $2,100 where there are two or more dependent children, etc.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Larger and different customer's rooms have been opened by Chas. Sincere & Co. in the Illinois Merchants Building.

New members elected by the Board of Trade directors Mar. 24 were John A. Eckert, W. E. Richmond and T. P. Brosnan.

Clifford Culloden, R. W. Baxter and J. J. Godfrey have been elected to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

Rules regulating weight of cotton, public calls for cotton, suspension for nonpayment of dues 30 days after called and fixing members rules on cotton were all adopted recently by the Board of Trade.

Geo. B. Quinn is now chief wheat trader and floor mgr. for Wheeler & Kenly. The stock and cotton firm has just added facilities for this new branch of its business. Mr. Quinn was a local broker in this market.

Applications for transfer of membership have been posted for J. L. Nairn, Raymond C. Baldwin, Thos. E. Cavanagh and Moses Eisemann. Applications for membership have been posted for Wm. M. Johnson, Jean H. Kempner, Samuel Hazlehurst, John H. Cretly, Wm. E. Richmond, Timothy Brosnan, John A. Eckert, Ludwig Eisemann, Clarence T. Mears and James V. Rank.

The Wagner Assets Realization Corp. of Chicago has filed suit in the U. S. District Court against Andrew Bender, former grain broker at Cincinnati, for $12,706.61, with interest from Dec. 31, 1921. The corporation is receiver of the assets of E. W. Wagner & Co., bankrupt brokerage firm. It is alleged that Mr. Bender owes this amount for grain bought and sold in this market thru the aforementioned concern.

INDIANA

Frankfort, Ind.—Charles Ashpaugh has announced his mayorality candidacy.

Gary, Ind.—A $75,000 mill and warehouse is being erected for the I. Fisher Co. of Whiting.

Columbia City, Ind.—We recently installed a new grinder feed mill.—E. J. Metz, mgr., Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Oaktown, Ind.—The Roy Clodfelder elvtr. that burned hadn't been running for three or four weeks.—Sartor & Clark.

Grandview, Ind.—D. E. Cadick is over his convalescent stage following the illness that attended him. He is connected with the Cadick Mlg. Co. and the firm operates elvtrs. also.

Owensville, Ind.—The name of the dissolved Harmon-Wallace Mlg. Co. is now Fred Gauett & Co. Have discontinued grinding flour and are operating as an elvtr. only.—Fred Gauett & Co.

Jamestown, Ind.—Work began Mar. 14 on the razing of the old flour mill belonging to the Newton Busenbark Grain Co.'s elvtr. The plant has been idle since taken over by this concern.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Geo. C. Bryant, for many years agricultural statistician for Indiana of the U. S. dept. of agriculture, has been selected as crop expert for Jackson Bros. & Co. of Chicago.

Ockley, Ind.—The fifth elvtr. to be added to our line was purchased Mar. 11, from Haslet & Son. Leslie Haslet is in charge of same for the company.—Whiteman Bros. & Co., Buckcreek, Ind.

Hobbs, Ind.—We have raised the floor of our cob house to give us more room on the grinding floor. Contemplating adding two stories to our feed shed some time this summer.—Hobbs Grain Co.

Seymour, Ind.—We have just completed the installation of a new 150 h.p. steel encased boiler in our mill and have resumed operations after about six weeks' delay.—C. R. Jackson, mgr. Farmers Hominy Mill, Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Summitville, Ind.—We added a new 50-h. p. attrition mill, new grinding bins, elvtrs. and conveyors, Fairbanks Truck Scales, wagon hoist, new office and many other small changes.—Logan Hinshaw, mgr., Hinshaw Grain Co.

Lincoln, Ind.—The elvtr. of the Lincoln Elvtr. Co. was badly damaged in the windstorm that swept thru 7 counties in northern Indiana and Illinois doing over $650,000 destruction. The roof and the cupola of the elvtr. were blown off.

Sedalia, Ind.—I have disposed of my elvtr. The new firm is Milner & Paul.—Irwin F. Burkhalter. (J. C. Milner and C. R. Paul are the full names of the partners. Press reports state that Mr. Burkhalter will stay on as mgr. for them.) We will continue to run the business.—Milner & Paul.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Chas. T. Johnson, pres. of the Overland Grain Co. of St. Louis, sec'y-treas. and mgr. of the Home Mill & Grain Co. and pres. of the Sunlight Mlg. Co. here, and pres. of the Sunnyside Mlg. Co. of Evansville, has been elected pres. of the Southeastern Millers' Ass'n.

New Waverly, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has filed certificate of final dissolution. The firm's plant burned some time ago.

West Union, Ind.—Fire made a complete loss of the elvtr. of the Linebarger Elvtr. Co. Mar. 12. Some 3,000 bus. of corn were in the house. Insurance covers the disaster. Dr. H. A. Linebarger lives in Chrisman, Ill., O. J. Linebarger at Metcalf, Ill., and John Linebarger lives at Rockville, Ind.

IOWA

Kennedy, Ia.—John Wagner succeeds Robt. Bentall as mgr. of the Farmers Grain Co.'s Elvtr.

Auburn, Ia.—Wemmont Bros. bought out the Farmers Elvtr. and will operate same.—R. Welsh, mgr.

Sheffield, Ia.—Lightning started the fire that badly damaged the elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Society Mar. 9.

Gilman, Ia.—The stockholders voted to extend the corporation's charter for another 20 yrs.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Humboldt, Ia.—H. C. Mundhenk has started rebuilding the Roller Flour Mills. Fire damaged his plant some time ago.

Albion, Ia.—A meeting is soon to be held to determine the future of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. The business may be discontinued.

Davenport, Ia.—Fire damaged the plant of the Western Flour Mills recently. The company operates a 1,000 bbl. mill and a 500,000-bu. elvtr.

Des Moines, Ia.—The annual convention of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held here April 21 and 22: headquarters, Hotel Fort Des Moines.

Durant, Ia.—Fred Denkmann, formerly a partner in Denkmann Bros. operating the Durant Elvtr., has purchased his brother Ed's interest therein.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Folwell-Ahlskog Co. just received the contract to add 850,000 bus. reinforced concrete storage to the Rock Island's wood house.

Garrison, Ia.—The Benton Grain Co. has closed the doors of its elvtr. for the time being because of the shortage of corn and other crops.—R. B. Scott, mgr.

Malcom, Ia.—We have spent $7,000 the past yr. for a grinder, an addition to the elvtr. to accommodate same, a sheller, cleaner and for putting basement under elvtr.—H. B. Booknan, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Mt. Vernon, Ia.—Thieves took property valued close to $300 from the elvtr. of the Hedges Lbr. & Coal Co. recently. The adding machine, typewriter, a rifle, etc., were among the loot lost. The invaders picked the lock.

Osage, Ia.—We are repairing one of our elvtrs. that was damaged by the fire which started in one of the motors. The machinery and cupola was damaged, tho fully covered by insurance.—Osage Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. K. P. Schmidt, mgr.

Spirit Lake, Ia.—William Edward Becker, 55, local mgr. of the B. B. Anderson elvtr. for over two decades, committed suicide at the elvtr. Sunday, Mar. 8. For several years past Mr. Becker had suffered intensely with inflammatory rheumatism.

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Rake, Ia.—We will rebuild our elvtr. recently destroyed by fire. W. J. Awe will erect a 25,000-bu. electrically operated house to be ready by May 1. A pneumatic dump will be installed, but as yet no machinery has been purchased.—Lincoln Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Belmond, Ia.—W. J. Hynes of Omaha, has purchased the elvtrs. here, at Meservey, Thornton and Wightman belonging to the Moore Grain Co. Possession was given the middle of this month. Mr. Moore has been in the grain business for the past 20 yrs. and plans retiring.

Duncombe, Ia.—The 40,000-bu. elvtr. to be built here for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co. will have 12 bins and be equipped with a 3,000 bu. leg, Richardson 3,600 bu. Automatic Scale and a Strong-Scott Dump in driveway. The elvtr. will be iron-clad thruout.

Oakville, Ia.—We have installed a 20-h. p. motor for shelling. A truck dump will be installed early in April. This motorizes the entire plant.—C. A. Johnson, prop., Oakville Grain Co. (Thieves entered Mr. Johnson's elvtr. Mar. 5. Papers were scattered and the money drawer was emptied.)

Charles City, Ia.—Managers of elvtrs. in four counties, viz:—Floyd, Butler, Chickasaw and Mitchell, met Mar. 17 for the purpose of perfecting an organization to be known as "The Managers Grain Dealers Ass'n" organized for the purpose of discussing the best methods of buying and selling grain to the greatest advantage.

Blanchard, Ia.—An explosion in the second story of the Blanchard Mill followed by a burst of flames completely destroyed this property belonging to D. G. Danner for a loss of $20,000, replacement value. Insurance settlement was for $6,300, less than half the investment when depreciation is calculated. Insurance carried was likewise little on the Danner elvtr., which was saved.

Fairfax, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co.'s properties, business and good will was sold this month to the mgr., W. J. Behle for $7,500. This amount with the accounts receivable and other property held by the company will make a total just about sufficient to meet the company's debts. There will probably be nothing to pay the 300 stockholders, it is said. The Farmers Grain Co. took out its charter 18 yrs. ago and since its organization had paid one dividend, that being declared about 5 yrs. ago.

Clearfield, Ia.—Application for the appointment of a receiver has been made by the stockholders of the Farmers Union operating an elvtr. here. This action was taken because the directors were unwilling to be personally responsible any longer for the indebtedness above the legally allowed amount, which is two-thirds the capital stock. The capital stock of the company was increased to $60,000 in April of 1921, the corporation having been formed in 1919, building a concrete elvtr. here two yrs. later.

Pomeroy, Ia.—The Farmers' Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new 30,000-bu. all iron-clad elvtr. There will be 12 bins, one 3,000 bu. capacity leg, a Fairbanks Dump Scale in the driveway, fitted with a Strong-Scott Dump, a 2,500-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale in the cupola, a Beyl Back-Stop in the head, Fairbanks Enclosed Type Motors for power, and an Ibberson Bin Alarm. Slab foundation will be used. The office will be large and have two rooms; the basement will be full and a heating plant will be accommodated therein. The old elvtr. will be wrecked and moved away from the site. Work will be commenced at once.

KANSAS

Severance, Kan.—H. F. Riffer is the new mgr. of the local branch of the A. J. Elvtr. Co.

Partridge, Kan.—Earl Warnock is now mgr. of the Partridge Mill & Elvtr. Co., succeeding C. D. Moore.

Sawyer, Kan.—J. A. Cavin has been elected mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., succeeding B. H. Denkens.

Winchester, Kan.—The C. N. Bunds elvtr. has been purchased for J. O. East by Lum Pool of Circleville.

Moran, Kan.—Headquarters for the Cox Grain Co., operating elvtrs. here and at Elsmore, is here.—Ray W. Cox.

Preston, Kan.—We will install electric power in the J. H. Magruder elvtr. just taken over.—Dickhut Grain Co., Cullison, Kan.

Glasco, Kan.—The interests and lease of Watson & Sheets in the Glasco Mill have been absorbed by D. D. Nuss of Miltonville.

Zenda, Kan.—We are only repairing our elvtr. and installing a new dump.—V. E. Whitner, mgr., Zenda Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Hanover, Kan.—I am now mgr. of the Washington County Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n succeding C. M. Reist.—Glenn Terp.

Susank, (Hoisington, p. o.), Kan.—The Bitter Grain Co. now owns the elvtr. of the Farmers Union Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

Cullison, Kan.—We will ironclad our 20,000 bu. elvtr. here this spring. Our headquarters are located at this point.—Dickhut Grain Co.

Copeland, Kan.—The 60,000-bu. capacity concrete house we are building is here rather than at Sublette.—C. D. Jennings, Hutchinson, Kan.

Hutchinson, Kan.—A 500,000-bu. terminal elvtr. is to be erected here within a year by George Gano, operator of a string of 36 country elvtrs.

Seneca, Kan.—F. O. Wheeler is present mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. It was incorrectly rumored last December that the elvtr. had been leased.

Arkansas City, Kan.—We are increasing our mill capacity about 200-bbls. and installing, in the present building, such new equipment as space will permit.—New Era Mlg. Co.

Wellsford, Kan.—We will install a truck dump in our elvtr. here. Have just finished making extensive repairs and painting the plant.—Dickhut Grain Co., Cullison, Kan.

Dundee, Kan.—An overheated bearing on some of the elevating machinery caused the fire that destroyed the Urban McGreevey elvtr. Some 1,700 bus. of wheat were lost.

Whiting, Kan.—A new rope drive has just been installed for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. by the Federal Engineering Co. A Fairbanks-Morse latest type "Y" Diesel Engine has also been added.

Simpson, Kan.—The Simpson State Bank now owns the Borne Mill, having bought same in at sheriff's sale for $27,471.63. This plant was operated as a branch of the now defunct Kansas City Mlg. Co.

Maple Hill, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. was included on a tour of invasions and consequent robberies by a band of thugs recently. The Federal Engineering Co. has just completed the installation of its special design ear corn conveyor in this elvtr.

Mayetta, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has contracted with the Federal Engineering Co. to install a new line shaft so as to connect the motor to operate the corn sheller. A special ear corn conveyor designed by the contractors is included in the improvements.

Topeka, Kan.—The bill providing for the reduction in sampling, weighing and inspection fees according to the amount of money in the revolving fund, as has been explained in detail in past numbers of the Journal, has been passed by the Kansas Legislature and becomes a bill as soon as it is published in the official state paper. The fund, at the present time, is depleted.

Lancaster, Kan.—We will build a 16,000-bu. capacity iron clad house at once and are expecting to be done in 90 days. A. F. Roberts has the contract for the new elvtr., which will be located on the M. P.—Frank E. Wilson, mgr., Atchinson County Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Stark, Kan.—The Burgner-Bowman Matthew Lbr. Co., owners of the Stark Grain Co., has purchased the 20,000 bu. elvtr. and equipment of the Farmers Grain Co. of Stark. J. A. Bowman is pres., C. W. Boher is ass't gen'l mgr., F. P. Hunter is sec'y-treas.—H. U. Slack, local mgr.

Climax, Kan.—H. A. Bonnell has just let contract to the Star Engineering Co. for a 16,000-bu. studded iron-clad complete elvtr. plant with 50 ft. warehouse. A large capacity sheller, corn cleaner, roller mill, automatic scale, truck dump, motor power, and everything to make a thoroly modern plant will be installed.

Collyer, Kan.—In addition to the Kewanee Truck Lifts reported in the Feb. 10 number of the Journal to have been installed by us at Voda, Ogallah, and here, we also added truck scales and electric motors here and at Wakeeney. Will put in truck scales at Voda and Ogallah right soon.—F. J. B., Trego County Co-op. Ass'n.

Topeka, Kan.—The bill providing for the elimination of local elvtrs. accepting grain for storage as provided in the 1921 act was killed by the Agricultural Com'ite of the House, to whom the bill had been referred. The same amendment will be presented to the next legislature and better success is hoped for.—E. J. Smiley, sec'y Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Wichita, Kan.—We discontinued work on the 550,000-bu. addition to our 1,250,000 bu. plant in December on account of cold weather and did not start anew until Mar. 9. We expect to have the addition completed as early as June 15. John S. Metcalf Co. has the contract; P. R. Burton is the supt.—L. H. Powell, pres., Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co.

Kansas City, Kan.—W. B. Dalton of St. George, has received the appointment of chief grain inspector for this state. Mr. Dalton is a state senator and operates an elvtr. in his home town. J. J. Wilson of Moran, is the retiring chief grain inspector. It is rumored that Floyd B. Find, inspector in charge of the Salina office, will be appointed assistant to Mr. Dalton.

Pauline, Kan.—A new ear corn dump, an ear corn elevating conveyor, a corn sheller and cleaner, one 5 and one 20-h. p. ball bearing enclosed motor, has been completely installed by the Federal Engineering Co. and is in operation for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. The elvtr. and all other buildings are wired for electric lights and the motors and lighting installed were per the contractor's specifications. Sufficient addition to the house was made for the new equipment.

Hoyt, Kan.—The Federal Engineering Co. has the contract for the new house to be built for F. W. Hall & Son. The dust house and cob house will be attached and all buildings will be covered with metal sidings. The double office will have an asbestos roof to correspond with that of the other structures. The elvtr. will have the latest type of corn handling equipment, including a Western Pitless Sheller and Western Gyrating Cleaner, 1,500-bu. leg, 500-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, two distributors, a special ear corn conveyor designed by the Federal Engineering Co., a truck dump, one light running three roll feed mill, and the following motors: one 5, one 10, and one 15-h. p., which can be operated collectively or in separate units, the same being the ball bearing enclosed type motors. A manlift concludes the list of equipment in this practically completed plant. The owners will be able to grind feed and can load into wagons or sacks from the overhead feed bins.

Fowler, Kan.—The Star Engineering Co. is just starting a feed mill plant for the Fowler Equity Exchange. This plant will contain 15 retail bins, a large capacity hammer mill, chop elvtrs., motor power, etc. There will also be a 30 ft. extension added to their warehouse.

Ford, Kan.—We signed a contract with A. F. Roberts for the construction of our new elvtr. The plant will be of iron clad frame construction and will have 25,000 bus. capacity. Specifications for the fully equipped plant include two 10-h. p. Fairbanks-Morse Ball Bearing Fully Enclosed Electric Motors, a double Kewanee Truck Dump, an 8-bu. size 2,000-bu. per hour latest type Richardson Automatic Scale, a distributor, an exhaust fan in the head, a 600 bu. per hour cleaner, a car puller and all the trimmings to make an up-to-date modern elvtr.—J. L. Hipple, mgr., Ford Co-op. Exchange.

Overbrook, Kan.—The cupola of the elvtr. of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n is being raised 6 ft. by the Federal Engineering Co. Two new distributors are being installed whereby grain can be elevated into any bin or clean into any bin. The size of the engine room will be increased to accommodate a new 25-h. p. special electric motor. The old machinery is then to be relined and reset, adding new clutches so as to operate the machinery individually or collectively. A new rope drive and new six-inch well casings for car spout complete the list of equipment. The contract has been practically completely executed.

Topeka, Kan.—Applications for membership in the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n have been received from Forbes Bros., North Topeka; Meriden Farmers Union, Meriden; E. E. McClure, Republic; Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Norton; Lund Grain Co., Lasita; Farmers Co-op. Grain Ass'n, Anthol; Smith Center Co-op. M. L. Co., Smith Center; Broughton Co-op Ass'n, Broughton; Anton E. Peterson, Morganville; Iola Mlg. Co., Iola; Selden Grain Co., Selden; Peerless Flour Mills Co., Norton; Morris Lbr. Co., Reading; Harveyville Grange Co-op. B. A., Harveyville; Kansas Terminal Elvtr. Co., Topeka; Harris & Haynes, Colby; Golden Belt Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Ellis; Farmers Union Co-op. M. & E. Co., Monument; Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Toulon, (Hays, p. o.); B. W. Kyner, Wilson; J. T. Gray Grain Co., Manter; Pauline Farmers Co-op. Co., Pauline; Wakarusa Farmers Union, Wakarusa; and Anstaett & Co., Osage City.

KENTUCKY

Volga, Ky.—Chas. and R. W. Picklesime will move the Red Bush grist mill they purchased here.

Eminence, Ky.—The Eminence Mlg. Co., formerly owned and operated as a private concern by J. C. Dunavent, has been incorporated for a valuation of $200,000.

Auburn, Ky.—Curtis Robbins bought out the interest of Lynn David McCarley in the McCarley Mill. The firm is now known as the Robbins Bros. Mlg. Co., Garnett Robbins having already been interested therein.

Covington, Ky.—The Licking Valley Mlg. Co. of Boyd is asking judgment of $12,000 in a suit against the Aetna Insurance Co. of Connecticut, following the refusal of the insurance company to pay for the cost of the burned mill. The milling company was insured, according to the petition, but received no copy of the policy.

Madisonville, Ky.—We never had a fire, are not doing any millwright work and our company is under the same management as it has been for the past 25 years.—Roy L. Cannoy, mgr., Madisonville Mlg. Co., Madisonville, Ky. The Madison Mlg. Co. at Richmond, Ky., is the one that suffered the $10,000 fire loss from an explosion of an overheated gasoline engine and was taken over by the newly organized Parks Mlg. Co., who are rebuilding.

Hodgenville, Ky.—The Lynn Roller Mills, the property of G. W. Beard, burned to the ground recently. The property was obtained by the aforementioned owner four months ago at an assignee's sale and the loss of $20,000 was but partially covered by insurance. The contents, including grain and coal, were lost. The fire dept.'s hose was not long enough to aid in extinguishing the blaze.

MICHIGAN

Elmdale, Mich.—The Elmdale Elvtr. has been sold to the Produce Co., a Lansing concern.

Hemans, Mich.—The Hemans Elvtr., there is but one, is operated by Thos. Wilson's Sons of Marlette, Mich.

Tecumseh, Mich.—We are installing a new sifter and reflouring the entire mill. Work will be completed this month.—Wm. Hayden Mlg. Co.

Portland, Mich.—The Valley City Mlg. Co. has decided to make the addition to its mill 3 stories high instead of two. It will be steel and wood and will parallel the sidetrack next to the mill. Work will begin as soon as frost leaves the ground.

Brent Creek, Mich.—The Brent Creek Elvtr. Co. is the defendant in a suit started in Detroit by seven former directors who seek to recover $8,000 paid to meet notes indorsed by themselves. The money, borrowed at various banks over a considerable period of time, was used for working capital, it is said.

Detroit, Mich.—New officers of the Detroit Board of Trade chosen at the recent annual election are: Gerald Hulett, pres.; Wm. G. Lichtenberg, first vice-pres.; and Armin Rickel, second vice-pres. The Board of Directors is composed of Frank T. Coughy, C. R. Huston, Geo. W. Swift, Fred W. Blinn, F. G. Emmons, A. S. Dumont, Ernest C. Stott, and Chas. Nieland. It is presumed that C. B. Drouillard is to continue as sec'y-treas.

Adrian, Mich.—A decree to enforce mechanics' liens held by several companies against the Detroit Mlg. Co. was granted in the circuit court Mar. 5. The milling company defended the action on the technical grounds that one of the lumber companies and three machinery cos. were foreign corporations that had not obtained license to do business in Michigan and that the corporate report of the other lumber company to the sec'y of state had not been filed within the period fixed by the statute. The Judge's decree is in the nature of an order of foreclosure and will authorize the sale of the milling company buildings to satisfy the claims if they are not otherwise paid.—Adrian Daily Telegram.

MINNESOTA

Goodhue, Minn.—Fire totally destroyed the Robt. Stock feed mill and contents recently.

Osakis, Minn.—Ted Harris now owns the T. B. Lunceford mill. The change took place just recently.

Ada, Minn.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. is remodeling its office and will handle feed, flour, etc.

Richmond, Minn.—Grinding operations have begun by the newly completed flour mill managed by L. L. Nerlien.

Roseau, Minn.—Fire damaged the warehouse and stock of Leonard, Crossett & Riley and J. T. Lyell Mar. 6.

Mapleton, Minn.—A. W. Wicks of Montgomery, Ia., became owner of the J. H. Dobie Elvtr. property recently.

Simpson, Minn.—Lietz Bros. have both the L. D. Harris and the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtrs. under lease.—L. D. Harris.

Woodstock, Minn.—We had a fire around the chimney, which will be repaired.—John Hoog, owner, Woodstock Grain Co.

Duluth, Minn.—The Occident Terminal Co.'s elvtr. is undergoing a general overhauling. Repairs will be made during the shutdown.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Edwin H. Mathews, for many years in charge of the elvtrs. of the Great Western Elvtr. Co., died at his home Mar. 3.

March Siding, (Warren, p. o.), Minn.—General repairs will be made in the Spaulding Elvtr. here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Wheaton, Minn.—The Kellogg Commission Co.'s elvtr. contained 10,000 bu. of grain at the time of the fire.—M. E. Lundquist, Odenberg Elvtr.

Minneota, Minn.—The Dahl Elvtr. Co.'s house at this place will be painted as soon as the weather permits. The T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Weaver, Minn.—Fay Martin has accepted the position of mgr. of the R. E. Jones Elvtr. here. Wayne Martin, former mgr., was promoted to a larger station.

Vesta, Minn.—The Vesta Grain & Fuel Co. will install a new Strong-Scott Dump, new legs and make other changes in its plant. The T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Northfield, Minn.—G. A. Lomen, mgr. of the Northfield Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. for nearly four yrs., has resigned and is succeeded temporarily by the pres., Nels Parson.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Colonel Bellows has been appointed director of the Gold Medal Broadcasting Station, WCCO. He is well known in the grain trade of the Northwest.

Blue Earth, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will install a new Howe Scale and Strong-Scott Dump, with new sled attachment. This work is being done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Jasper, Minn.—R. R. Hind replaces John Oihus as mgr. of the E. A. Brown elvtr. Mr. Hind took up his duties Mar. 1, at which time Mr. Oihus resigned. The latter has been mgr. for several yrs.

New Ulm, Minn.—The T. E. Ibberson Co. has a crew of men remodeling the old Bingham Elvtr. that the Eagle Roller Mill Co. purchased in December. This plant will be used for storage.

Barnum, Minn.—We are going to do some repair work this summer and will install a corn cracker and cleaner so we can manufacture recleaned corn.—Axel Larson, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Co.

Biscay, Minn.—Our plant sold to F. A. Bandas, who will repair and operate for the account of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., who lease the plant from him. The plant is a 75-bbl., steam operated.—Biscay Mlg. Co.

Almora, Minn.—The elvtr. formerly operated by M. O. Peterson burned down July 4, 1923, has not been rebuilt. Efforts are now being made to have this elvtr. rebuilt as there are no other elvtrs. at this place.—X.

Miloma, Minn.—The fire we had was caused by a defective flue, but I was here when it started and put it out with the two fire extinguishers and barrel of water. Damage was about $50.—G. C. Chondlee, Okabena Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—The new Edw. F. Berkner elvtr. was completed last week, and is now in operation. This replaces the recent fire loss. The elvtr. has 6 legs; power is furnished by Fairbanks Enclosed Ball-Bearing Type Motors. Two Howe 10-ton Scales and two Strong-Scott Dumps are in the driveway. Large corn cribs and corn sheller equipment, Richardson Automatic Scales, Beyl Back-Stops, a number of attrition and roll mills, a large warehouse, dust rooms, and office building are a part of the equipment in this plant. The entire plant was covered with galvanized iron. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract. Further information appeared in the Feb. 10 number of the Journal.

Bird Island, Minn.—Fire destroyed the elvtr. of the Knutson Grain Co. a short time ago. The blaze was discovered at 11 o'clock in the evening. The elvtr. had been used by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. for additional storage, but was empty at the time it burned.

Duluth, Minn.—Application has been posted for the transfer of Duluth Board of Trade membership of B. E. Baker to W. D. Jones, trustee. The former recently retired from the commission business here and his membership is being held in the hands of a trustee until the liquidation of his trades has been completed.

Hancock, Minn.—W. L. Johnson has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new 30,000-bus. elvtr. to be iron-clad, have two legs, 12 bins, motor power, Howe Scale with Strong-Scott Dump in driveway, 2,000-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale in cupola, and a large coal handling plant in connection.

MISSOURI

Polo, Mo.—Additional floor space has been added of late by the Polo Elvtr. Co.

Monroe City, Mo.—A cream station has been started by the Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange Co.

Center, Mo.—H. J. Smith is back with us again as mgr. and sec'y.—Center Elvtr. & Mlg. Co.

Ozark, Mo.—The Ozark Water Mill has sold out to Hawkins Bros. Mlg. Co.—Geo. T. Breazeale.

St. Joseph, Mo.—C. L. DeLong will be in charge of our Consignment Dept.—Niedorp Grain Co.

Mexico, Mo.—H. H. Watson, mgr. of the Producers Grain Co. before said corporation dissolved, has entered the seed and feed business here.

Webb City, Mo.—The officers of our company now are Geo. W. Ball, pres., and W. C. Ball, sec'y-mgr.—Ball & Gunning Mlg. Co. (W. S. Gunning died Feb. 2.)

Carrollton, Mo.—The Farmers Educational & Co-op. Union has incorporated to market, sell, preserve, harvest and store agricultural products. Those interested in the non-profit organization are D. D. Kendell, Frank Miller, Fred Dell, J. R. Cary and G. D. Woodward.

Mendon, Mo.—I am personally operating under the name of C. O. White. I was mgr. of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., whose elvtr. I purchased, since its organization four years ago. The stockholders received par for their stock. Am expecting to improve and increase the capacity of the plant.—C. O. White.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Burlington Public Elvtr. has under construction at this time 18 new concrete storage tanks, which will increase the capacity of that plant about 400,000 bus., and bring the total capacity to about 900,000 bus. The new storage unit is being built south of the engine house, whereas all present storage is in the north unit. The piling work is well toward completion, and it is expected to finish the entire job by July 15, in time for the new wheat movement.—N. K. Thomas, sec'y, St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

An addition is planned to the Wabash Elvtr. The Nye & Jenks Grain Co. operates the plant.

Work has commenced on the excavation for the 1,000,000-bu. addition for the Murray Elvtr. in North Kansas City, operated by the Norris Grain Co.

A judgment of $1,796 against James T. Bradshaw for fees collected by him for overtime and Sunday work and paid direct to the employees for the inspection services of the State Grain & Warehouse Dept. has been upheld by the Missouri Supreme Court. Mr. Bradshaw was formerly commissioner of this dept.

C. K. Davis, formerly vice president and sec'y of our company, sold his stock to C. P. Cauthorn.—H. H. Hodgson, pres., Hodgson-Davis Grain Co.

The Kansas-Missouri Elvtr. on the M. P. R. R. will add a 1,000 bu. an hour drier and other equipment soon. The Folwell-Ahlskog Co. has the contract. The house is operated by the Hall-Baker Grain Co. and facilities for handling grain are being increased to 175 cars daily.

The "to arrive" amendment reported in the last number of the Journal proposed before the members of the Kansas City Board of Trade failed to receive the requisite two-thirds majority. The amendment would have required country sale to arrive to be billed from country station direct to this market.

The 1,100,000 bu. addition to the Washburn-Crosby Co.'s recently completed 750,000 bu. elvtr. is to be known as Elvtr. 3. Reinforced concrete tanks will number twenty-one, will be 25 ft. in diameter and 100 ft. high and superimposed on a full 7 ft. basement. Interstice bins will number twenty-nine. Ventilating flues will run up with the bin walls and provide better circulation of air than is usually the case. Unloading will be continued at the headhouse of Elvtrs. 1 and 2, however, the installation of an unloading pit in the new elvtr. at some future date has been provided for. The elvtr. leg will have 18,000 bus. an hour capacity. This much of the addition is figured at $350,000. The trackage, scales and conveyor equipment will amount to $50,000. Work is under way. The Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. has the contract.

Steel construction on the dumper shed for the Santa Fe Elvtr. "A" has begun. Six new tracks have already been laid. The boiler room and the millwright shop and the office and welfare building are also completed. The head house is finished up to the first story, while the shed housing the car dumpers is completed to the ground level. Four Metcalf Car Dumpers representing an investment of close to $250,000 are to be installed for the Grain Marketing Co., the lessees of the plant. When completed this plant will be capable of loading 250 cars and of unloading 240 cars in 10 hrs. The 13 tracks fronting the elvtr. will accommodate 535 cars incoming and the same number outgoing without the necessity of switching. Seventy-five motors will be installed with an aggregate of 4,000 h. p. The 500,000-bu. increase in capacity will make a total capacity of 6,000,000 bus. storage room, this elvtr. becoming the second largest in the United States. The $2,000,000 contract is held by the John S. Metcalf Co. Completion is promised before the movement of the next crop. New equipment includes Diamond Rubber Conveyor Belting, Morse Chain Drives, Webster Mfg. Co.'s conveying and elevating machinery, Monitor Cleaners, and a No. 6 Hess Grain Drier. The plant is located at Argentine Station, Kansas City, Kan.—PJP.

ST. LOUIS LETTER

The annual meeting of the Missouri Grain Dealers Ass'n is to be held here on May 7.—D. L. Boyer, sec'y.

D. L. Boyer, sec'y of the Missouri Grain Dealers Ass'n, has opened an office at 204 Merchants Exchange where he will handle a general line of phosphates.

The Purina Mills have purchased the 700,000-bu. J. H. Teasdale Commission Co.'s Central "B" Elvtr. on the Mississippi. The plant has facilities for loading direct into river barges.

James M. Adam of Chicago has been selected as mgr. of the grain department of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. In addition, Mr. Adam will handle their extensive by-products business which includes gluten feed, corn germ meal, brewers dried grains, etc. He formerly was connected with Rosenbaum Bros. in a similar capacity, at Chicago.

Harris McGavock has applied for membership on transfer of F. J. Alexander and Charles G. Randell on certificate of C. A. Mahon. The memberships of George H. Capen and Percy Werner have been purchased and canceled.

There will be a 300,000-bu. addition to the capacity of the Brooklyn Street Elvtr., located on the Terminal tracks, in the near future. This elvtr. is operated by the Powell & O'Rourke Grain Co. The Mississippi Valley Elvtr. is still idle.—Chas. Rippin, sec'y Merchants Exchange.

MONTANA

Moore, Mont.—Amounts due against the Moore Farmers Elvtr., which failed Dec. 13, are being paid by the division of grain standards of the state dept. of agriculture.

Forsyth, Mont.—Gale D. Whitney has acquired a substantial interest in the Yellowstone Elvtr. Co. The company operates here, at Ingoman, Sumatra, and near Colstrip, and will extend its operations to several other points in Eastern Montana this season. A. R. Thurston will continue as head of the organization.

NEBRASKA

Superior, Neb.—Not operating now.—Nye & Jenks Co.

Northport, Neb.—Our 10,000-bu. elvtr. was completed and in operation Mar. 1.—Dunlap & Dove.

Merna, Neb.—We still maintain our elvtr., feed mill and hog business.—Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Violet, Neb.—U. G. Bartram has accepted the position as mgr. of the Brown Grain Co.'s elvtr. at this place.

Raymond, Neb.—We have just installed an electric motor.—M. J. Drescher, mgr., Raymond Co-op. Grain Co.

Omaha, Neb.—Hugh A. Butler, pres. of the Butler-Welsh Grain Co., lost a 12-year-old son by pneumonia Mar. 11.

Brock, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n offered its elvtr. and equipment for cash to the highest bidder on Mar. 16.

Indianola, Neb.—We had a fire at our store for merchandise instead of at the elvtr.—N. J. Uerling, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. & Feed Co.

Tarnov, Neb.—Joseph Senska has resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and is now connected with a commission firm in Omaha.

Palisade, Neb.—Ernst S. Felzien, mgr. of the Shannon Elvtr. here for a number of yrs., died earlier this month. A brother, Andrew, now is in charge.

Elsie, Neb.—We will build a new house here this year. The material is on the ground now.—J. Stublefield, agt., O. M. Kellogg Grain Co., Denver, Colo.

Polk, Neb.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Grain & Stock Co. was held recently to discuss matters pertaining to the late elvtr. difficulties.

Omaha, Neb.—Samuel Carlisle, former pres. of the Omaha Grain Exchange, is in the hospital suffering from bruises sustained when he was thrown from a horse, landing on his neck and shoulder.

Giltner, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has ordered a truck dump because of the many patrons hauling via truck. One of the grain bins has been changed from a grain bin into a flour warehouse.

St. Paul, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has selected L. J. Puncochar, who has been second man for the past four yrs., as mgr. for the coming year. W. H. Cramer has been given contract to install a new 10-ton Fairbanks Scale and Kewanee Truck Dump. B. E. Pope was mgr. for 16 yrs. before his retirement.—L. J. Puncochar.

Waco, Neb.—I have taken over the Shannon Grain Co. at this place.—J. M. Hart. (It was announced in the Feb. 10 number of the Journal that Mr. Hart had moved to this point from Hanover, Kan.).

Lexington, Neb.—The new automatic scale we installed here was of 10 bus. capacity, and self compensating. A new 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale was also installed.—Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co., J. E. Jacobson, pres.

Chappell, Neb.—We have just let contract to the W. H. Cramer Construction Co. to increase the capacity of our elvtr. to about 45,000 bus. with all the latest improvements for handling grain.—Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co., Lexington, Neb., J. E. Jacobson, pres.

Omaha, Neb.—Additional machinery is being connected up at the plant of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., the equipment having been removed from the company's dismantled mill at St. Edwards. The present mill capacity of 750 bbls. daily is to be increased by 33%.

Murray, Neb.—D. J. Pitman, who has been my agt. here for the past 16 yrs., died of heart failure last month. He had been in the grain business for 15 yrs. previous to the time he took charge of my elvtr. He was one of the pioneer grain men of this state. As reported, Font T. Wilson succeeds him as agt. here.—A. B. Wilson, Nebraska City, Neb.

Hastings, Neb.—The J. C. Lee Grain Co. is a separate and distinct firm from the Hastings Brokerage Co. We, the Hastings Brokerage Co., at the time of the organization of the J. C. Lee Grain Co., offered our services to and handled the correspondence of the J. C. Lee Grain Co. The two companies are both being operated separately.—O. H. Lane, Hastings Brokerage Co.

Petersburg, Neb.—In a case recently before the district court M. Loughman claims the Interstate Grain & Mlg. Co. of Albion received 4,700 bus. of corn from him a yr. ago and paid 50c a bu. cash, the balance to be taken at any time during the yr. When Mr. Loughman chose to take the balance the price was 96c. The company had quit doing business in Albion and had left the state and refused to pay the advance in the price, claiming the contract was a speculative one void under the laws of the state. The jury held that Loughman was entitled to the difference between 50c and 96c and gave him a judgment for a little over $2,000.

NEW ENGLAND

Plantsville, Conn.—Edw. Memhel and F. J. Sarve have entered the grain business here.

Northfield, Mass.—J. L. Dunnell & Son have opened a grain mill with Fayette Howard in charge.

Windsor Locks, Conn.—Charles Lewis & Son of Windsor, Conn., have purchased the grain and feed business of W. H. Griswold. The purchase price includes a grist mill—SS.

Somerville, Mass.—Geo. O. Proctor, who with his brother established the grain and hay business bearing his name, died at his home Mar. 6, age 78 years. He was a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.—SS.

Cambridge, Mass.—The largest and most impressive college of agriculture in the world is planned in a suggestion before the governing powers of Harvard University. It is considered that $12,000,000 is the proper sum to start the proposition and keep it going.

Lexington, Mass.—Fire damaged the J. Cushing & Co.'s grain mill to the extent of $15,000 on Mar. 16. The blaze originated in a warehouse used for straw storage and spread to an adjoining hay shed, then worked its way into the concern's large grain elvtr., but was stopped before it could reach the main office building.

Boston, Mass.—William H. Hughes, long associated with the Walter Sanborn Co., Boston grain and hay dealers, died recently at his home in Malden after a long illness.—SS.

Bridgeport, Conn.—In connection with court proceedings over the affairs of the defunct National Grain Corp., evidence was given by experts as to the value of the real estate holdings of the concern. Testimony placed the value at from $100,000 to $148,000. It was also brought out that taken at the highest appraisal, there was no equity in the property over and above incumbrances, mortgages and taxes.—SS.

Boston, Mass.—The Boston Flour & Grain Club held a dinner and social gathering at the Boston City Club on Mar. 11. The meeting is the first of the club following the organization of the Boston Flour & Grain Exchange, which in turn followed the separation from the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Dean K. Webster, president of the new organization, traced the growth of the organization from the days of the old Boston Corn Exchange. He expressed cordial co-operation with the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Geo. W. Gilmore, president of the club, presided. Assisting him in charge of the program were Harry N. Vaughn, vice pres.; W. B. Hanna, R. W. MacDonald, J. J. King, A. F. Hopkins, N. S. Silbert and W. G. Torrey.—SS.

NEW JERSEY

Bridgeton, N. J.—A total loss was sustained by the Bridgeton Mlg. Co. when its plant was destroyed by fire on Mar. 17.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—This company is retiring from business on April 1.—The Electric Grain Elvtr. Co.

New York City.—The Grain Union Ltd., of London. has a subsidiary in this market known as the Grain Union, Inc.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Rumors to the effect that a new plant will replace the burned elvtr. and mixed feed mill are unfounded as future plans are unknown.—General Mlg. Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Great Eastern Elvtr. Corp. has incorporated with 10,000 shares of preferred stock at $100 and 7,500 shares of common stock no par value; incorporators, M. C. Gaetazore and T. Williams.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Folwell-Ahlskog Co. has been awarded the contract for the 1,250,000 bus. reinforced concrete storage annex to be added to Washburn-Crosby's concrete "Frontier Elvtr." A small workhouse will be built on top of the tanks.

Glens Falls, N. Y.—Herman M. Parks has purchased the interest of Byron Lapham in the grain business known as Lapham & Parks. The Lapham family have been associated with the firm for something over 50 yrs. Mr. Parks has been a member of the firm for the past 25 yrs. The company operated the Maple Street Mill.

New York City.—Harry R. Proctor withdrew from this firm on account of illness. He has been away three months and probably will not return for some little time to come. The concern goes along just the same with Mr. Brandt the only one interested.—Robert G. Brandt & Co. (Rumor had it that Mr. Proctor had severed his partnership relations with this grain concern.)

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Western Elevating Ass'n is to be revived as an operating company for the Great Eastern Elvtr. Corp. This latter organization has formed to take over the operation of the elvtr. of the Dakota Elvtr. Corp. as well as the Great Eastern Elvtr. and others to come under its jurisdiction later. A new plant is to be erected near the Dakota and the Great Eastern Elvtrs.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bantry, N. D.—Fire damaged the elvtr. and 12,000 bus. of wheat belonging to the Imperial Grain Elvtr. Co. recently.

Lehr, N. D.—Fire totally destroyed the elvtr. of the Eichorn Elvtr. Co. on Mar. 16, along with 15,000 bus. of grain.

Pembina, N. D. — Tom Prittie has just opened a new flour mill here at the junction of the Pembina and Red Rivers.

Stevenson (Wahpeton, p. o.), N. D.—The Milo Billings elvtr. is closed.—X. (Mail addressed to him has been returned.)

Carbury, N. D.—We have made some improvements, but will not undertake anything further along this line this year.—Carbury Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Crosby, N. D.—This elvtr. was sold on Mar. 10 to the Farmers Grain Co. N. E. Norman is mgr. of this concern.—C. C. Gooder, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Calvin, N. D.—A new engine room and office was completed here recently, replacing the fire loss for the Imperial Elvtr. Co. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Walhalla, N. D.—We also installed a Strong-Scott Air Dump in elvtr. here in addition to the reported 10-ton Howe Scale.—H. N. Lee, mgr., Lee & Son.

McVille, N. D.—We intend to close our elvtr. the first of April and build a new office to replace the one that burned in December, and do extensive repairing in the elvtr.—J. G. Swanston, M. F. Swanston Elvtr. Co.

Watford City, N. D.—Contracts have been let for the construction of additional office space and concrete vault. This work is to begin as soon as the weather permits.—Jas. C. Falven, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Grand Forks, N. D.—T. A. Swiggum was appointed sales mgr. of the state mill and elvtr. on Mar. 15 by Gov. A. G. Sorlie, to succeed C. H. Van Vorhees, who was named the first of the year when the new governor was inaugurated.

Kief, N. D.—The company will build a new power house to replace the one that burned in January, as soon as the weather permits. A new leg will be put in the elvtr. this summer and some other improvements made on the plant.—Martin Sulzle, mgr., Schmidt-Gulak Elvtr. Co.

Essex, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Co., at Devils Lake, has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new elvtr. of 30,000-bus. capacity. A Fairbanks-Morse engine and a Fairbanks Scale fitted with an air pump, one leg and 12 bins with quite a large office and engine room attached to driveway are included in the plans and specifications. Work will be commenced at once.

OHIO

Pitsburg, O.—Marian Utz is managing the Ed. Hammel Elvtr. just taken over by Wm. Tolman.

Portsmouth, O.—The small fire we had was caused by a hot bearing. Damage amounted to $200.—The P. H. Harsha Mlg. Co.

Oldtown (Xenia, p. o.), O.—We are undecided regarding rebuilding our Old Town Mill which burned four weeks ago.—DeWine Mlg. Co.

Rosewood, O.—I sold the elvtr. that I bought from the Rosewood Farmers Exchange Co. to the Rosewood Grain Co.—John M. Adlard, Lockington.

Utica, O.—My elvtr. and feed warehouse were destroyed by fire on Mar. 11, started by lightning. The loss is fairly well covered by insurance. The warehouse was entirely ruined, while the elvtr. is still standing, tho gutted and a total loss. My hay barn seemed immune. Expect to rebuild for the next wheat crop.—Geo. Branstool.

Edgerton, O.—We are enlarging our office in addition to adding two bins. A McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump has been installed.—The Edgerton Elvtr.

Columbus, O.—The annual meeting of the Ohio Millers State Ass'n is to be held here Apr. 22 and 23, place to be announced later.—Frank H. Tanner, sec'y.

Scotts Crossing (Auglaize, p. o.), O.—A fast train hit the automobile in which Rudolph Shenk, a half owner in the Otho B. Shenk Elvtr., was riding and killed him.

Upper Sandusky, O.—C. F. Barnthouse, a grain dealer and a brother of H. O. Barnthouse, local representative of Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, died Mar. 23 at his home here.

Toledo, O.—Henry Hirsch was elected first vice-pres. of the Toledo Produce Exchange Mar. 11. J. C. Husted, first vice-pres. chosen at the annual election of the Exchange in January, resigned.

Toledo, O.—The offices of C. A. King & Co. have been moved to the Second National Bank Building, to the suite formerly occupied by the Raymond P. Lipe Co., before the consolidation of the two firms now known as C. A. King & Co.

Toledo, O.—The dates of the midsummer meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n have been changed to June 17 and 18, so as not to hold forth here at the same time the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n is holding its summer session.

Bryan, O.—We will continue to operate the Raymond P. Lipe Co.'s transfer warehouse here under our name.—Geo. W. Churchman, mgr., C. A. King & Co. (The two Toledo concerns consolidated, the Lipe Co. liquidating. Mr. Lipe is pres. of C. A. King & Co.)

Youngstown, O.—We are rebuilding our elvtr. and expect to move in about May 1. With the new building and the one untouched by fire we will have a total capacity of approximately 2,000 tons of sacked goods.—A. H. Buehrle, pres., The Albert H. Buehrle Co.

Isleta, O.—Application for appointment of a receiver to dispose of the grain elvtr., equipment and merchandise of the Plains Co-op. Co. is contained in a petition filed by the sec'y and treas. of the concern, authorized by the company's board of directors. They ask that the business affairs of the corporation be wound up and the company dissolved. The firm's indebtedness amounts to $10,000, it is avered.

Monroeville, O.—Fire, starting from an overheated grain drier, destroyed the J. P. Easton elvtr. and warehouse here, early on the morning of Mar. 19, with a loss estimated at more than $150,000. The elvtr., one of the largest structures of its kind in Northwestern Ohio, contained 70,000 bus. of seed wheat, all of which was destroyed. Insurance on building and contents was said to exceed $87,000. Mr. Easton, who purchased the elvtr. from Phillip Horn about a year ago, was in Palm Beach, Fla., at the time of the fire and also suffered losses in the fire which destroyed the Breakers Hotel at this southern wintering resort on the day previous. The elvtr. will not be rebuilt at present, it has been decided.—Charles Wolfe, Star-Journal, Sandusky, O.

OKLAHOMA

Sentinel, Okla.—The elvtr. of the Clinton Mlg. Co. was damaged by fire slightly on Mar. 13.

El Reno, Okla.—We have decided to postpone building additional elvtr. storage.—Farmers Mill & Grain Co.

Muskogee, Okla.—The Muskogee Mill & Elvtr. Co. has just installed a Clipper Seed Cleaner with a capacity of 200 bus. hourly.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Hardeman-King Co. has increased its capital stock from $150,000 to $200,000. T. B., C. T. and R. B. Hardeman incorporated the grain, feed and flour concern.

Buffalo, Okla.—Minor repairs will be made on the elvtr. and new coal sheds erected.—M. V. Braly, mgr., Buffalo Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Enid, Okla.—General Manager J. K. Landes of the Enid Mlg. Co., which operates many grain elvtrs. in this section, has recovered from the illness that kept him from attending his business affairs.

Vinita, Okla.—T. F. Lonergan has purchased a site for an elvtr. on the Frisco right of way. Work on the construction of the elvtr. will begin in time to finish before the next crop is marketed.

Nowata, Okla.—We will make some necessary repairs and change to electric power in the old elvtr. in June. We still operate the elvtr. purchased from the Rea Patterson Mlg. Co.—Whitford Grain Co.

Minco, Okla.—We have built a new 20x40 ft. feed and flour house, a new cob house, installed a Kewanee Truck Lift and a 25-h. p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor, also a Jay Bee Mill.—E. C. Wegener Grain Co.

Frederick, Okla.—Purchase of the Billingslea Grain Co.'s elvtrs. here and at Burt's Spur will be followed by the organization of a company which will operate the plants during the coming summer. Leo Potishman of Fort Worth, Tex., and Carl Cassidy are the purchasers.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The annual meeting of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n is scheduled for the 19th and 20th of May here. The Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n will go into session at Amarillo on the 18th and the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n on the 22nd and 23rd at Fort Worth.

Mulhall, Okla.—The elvtr. we are building will be about 10,000 bus. in capacity and is located on the Santa Fe. It should be completed within 60 days. J. L. Blaney, formerly with the Mulhall Co-op. Grain Co., will be mgr.—J. W. Ricks, mgr. grain dept., Ponca City Mlg. Co.

Mulhall, Okla.—The Mulhall Co-op. Grain Co. is quitting the grain business, due to its loss by fire. The 10,000-bu. elvtr. being erected here by the Ponca City Mlg. Co. is on the site of our burned house. The Star Engineering Co. has the contract.—J. L. Blaney, Mulhall Co-op. Grain Co.

Frederick, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Cotton Co. has purchased site for the erection of a 5-stand, 80-saw gin, with the necessary office, seed house and other buildings to make a complete plant. The gin will be of steel frame construction and will be made as nearly fireproof as possible, according to Harry Joyce, the mgr.

Waukomis, Okla.—We are building a ware room for storing more feedstuffs. It is 16x42 ft. to be covered with galvanized steel brick siding with corrugated steel roof. The old corn cribs have been torn down and the material of any value used in building the ware room. A suction fan also has been installed in the grain elvtr. to take dust from the two elvtr. legs.—Fred Atherton, mgr., Waukomis Grain Co.

Burlington, Okla.—We are building a new office and warehouse; the entire building is to be 18x42 ft. The two office rooms will be 10x18 ft. each, and the warehouse room 20x18 ft. The entire building is to be 4 ft. above the ground and to go 4 ft. in the ground, giving us an 18x40 ft. basement. The building will be tile and cement covered with asphalt shingles.—Perry Evans, mgr., Burlington Grain Co.

OREGON

Portland, Ore.—Mitsui & Co. has moved its offices to the Porter Building.

Portland, Ore.—F. C. Wendell took over Shull Armstrong & Co. on Mar. 16. He has been connected with the firm for the past three years.

Portland, Ore.—F. B. Burke, northwestern mgr., of the Sperry Flour Co., has opened northwest headquarters of the company at the Portland Mills.

Pendleton, Ore.—But one farmer has qualified for the state seed wheat loan from Umatilla County, the largest wheat producing county in this state.

Roseburg, Ore.—Work will start about April 1 on the tearing down of the present wooden structure of the Douglas County Flour Mills and the erection of a two-story concrete building. The capacity of the feed mill will be increased and the flour mill will be improved.

Portland, Ore.—The Washington Dept. of Public Works has also entered a complaint against the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. for interest on refunds for excess warehouse charges. A sum of $3,000 is claimed for 1,500 growers. Further details appeared in the Feb. 25 number of the Journal.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Watkins Grain Co. has secured the services of F. J. Maurer, who has been a member of the grain trade here for a number of years.

Samuel C. Woolman & Co. have secured the services of Samuel H. Young, who has been in the grain and feed business here for the past 13 yrs. S. H. Young & Co. has dissolved.

The plans for the $3,500,000 grain elvtr. prepared by the Fegles Const. Co. for the Philadelphia Grain Elvtr. Co., a Reading Co. subsidiary, have been filed stipulating a 2,500,000-bu. house will be under way some time in the near future.

David H. White now controls the Hancock Grain Co., one of the oldest grain export houses here. Mr. White was a partner with the late George Omerly in this firm with which the former has been connected for a total of 40 years. Mr. White was elected pres. thereof on Mar. 10.—J. C. Byrne, sec'y, Hancock Grain Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Rockham, S. D.—The T. E. Ibberson Co. will install a new truck dump in the Atlas Elvtr. here.

Hitchcock, S. D.—Improvements in the form of a new truck dump will be made on the Atlas Elvtr. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Clark, S. D.—A new truck dump will be installed in the Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s plant here. T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Frankfort, S. D. — The Atlas Elvtr. Co. will install a new truck dump in its elvtr. here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Cavour, S. D.—A new truck will be added to the equipment of the Atlas Elvtr. Co. The T. E. Ibberson Co. will make the installation.

Wessington, S. D.—A new leg and other general repairs will be made on the Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s plant at this place. The improvements will be executed by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Pierre, S. D.—An article on the new South Dakota Warehouse Law just enacted and replacing the Statute of 1919, appears in detail elsewhere in this number of the Journal.

Columbia, S. D.—Understand the Columbia Farmers Elvtr. Co. will rebuild. Work will begin about April 15. Up until now we two, out of the four places that burned, will be the only ones rebuilt or rebuilding.—Harold Hall, agt., Atlas Elvtr. Co.

Redfield, S. D.—H. W. Speight will make several changes in his elvtr. at this place. A new 10-ton Howe Scale, equipped with a Strong-Scott Dump will be installed in the driveway. The elvtr. will also be painted. The T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Raymond, S. D.—The Atlas Elvtr. Co. will have T. E. Ibberson Co. install a new truck dump in its elvtr. here.

Selby, S. D.—The Selby Equity Union Exchange will install a new 10-ton Howe Scale, truck dump, and make other additions and improvements in their elvtr. The T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

SOUTHEAST

Moultrie, Ga.—Our fire originated in the engine room and spread to sides. The damage was slight. We attributed this to oil wastage and dust accumulation on exhaust. Covered by insurance.—Moultrie Mill & Elvtr. Co.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—The Liberty Mills will be offered for sale Apr. 18 at public auction.

Dayton, Tenn.—The capital stock of the Dayton Mlg. Co. has been increased to $50,000.

Nashville, Tenn.—Our elvtr. and warehouse, known as the River and Rail Warehouse & Elvtr. Co., will be rebuilt in the most modern way. The capacity of the elvtr. was 50,000 bus. and the warehouse floor space accommodated 100,000 bus. of sacked grain.—John A. Tyner & Son.

Nashville, Tenn.—At a meeting of the Southeastern Millers' Ass'n at its headquarters the following grain and flour men were elected as officers and directors to serve during the ensuing year: C. T. Johnson, Mt. Vernon, Ind., president; G. A. Breaux, Louisville, Ky., first vice-president; J. W. Morrison, Lexington, Ky., second vice-president; Miss Alice Whitson, Nashville, treasurer; J. B. McLemore, Johnson City, Tenn., chairman of the executive com'ite. Other members of the board elected were: Frank Hutchinson, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; E. E. Laurent, Clarksville, Tenn.; Charles Dannals, Atlanta, Ga.; G. Powell Smith, Knoxville, Tenn.; C. G. Randall, Chester, Ill., and Robert R. Clarke, St. Louis, Mo. The election of a secretary to succeed J. B. McLemore, resigned, was postponed to a later and indefinite date.

TEXAS

Amarillo, Tex.—The Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n will convene here on the 18th of May.

Floydada, Tex.—No successor replaces S. D. Ferguson & Co., who discontinued business the first of this year.—W. J. Burke.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Jas. E. Bennett & Co.'s private wire from Chicago was connected with Moore-Seaver Grain Co.'s branch office here this week. T. E. Ferguson is mgr. there.

Port Arthur, Tex.—Members of the new grain com'ite of the Port Arthur Chamber of Commerce include A. Goldberg, R. D. Steele, W. F. Weatherall, N. M. Barrier and A. A. Gunther.

Galveston, Tex.—The capital stock of $500,000 of the Texas Star Flour Mills has been increased by 50%. In February it was rumored that the company would build a concrete elvtr. here.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The capacity of the complete elvtr. of the Kimbell Mlg. Co. is 900,000 bus., work having been completed on the last unit of the elvtr. addition by the Jones Hettelsater Construction Co.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Fire that burned Warehouse No. 9 and No. 10, occupied by the Doggett Grain Co. and the Smith Bros. Grain Co. respectively, originated in the latter structure rather than the former. Our loss amounted to about $3,000, covered by insurance.—Doggett Grain Co.

Claude, Tex.—Construction began the middle of this month on the rebuilding of the elvtr. for the Claude Mill & Elvtr. Co. A warehouse and mill room will be added later. The plant will be most modern in the way of machinery and equipment.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting at New Orleans Mar. 11, denied petitions for rehearing in the Walker Grain Co. cases, decisions in which were handed down several weeks ago and reported in the Feb. 25 number of the Journal.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Gladney-Muchmore Grain Co., a two year old partnership, composed of S. W. Gladney and C. E. Muchmore, dissolved this past week. The former retires from the business and the latter will continue the same. Mr. Gladney is expected to enter the cash grain business here.

Burkburnett, Tex.—The Star Engineering Co. has just started a 10,000-bu. elvtr. for the Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co., Wichita Falls, Tex. The elvtr. will be equipped with truck dump, automatic scale, 10-ton wagon scale, and have motor power. It will be completely iron-clad and will have a 60 ft. warehouse.

McKinney, Tex.—A new 75x125 ft. brick veneer warehouse has just been started for the Collin County Mill & Elvtr. Co. to increase storage capacity and modern shipping and loading facilities. It will be a one story building with a 40x75 ft. basement. A brick double-garage will follow in the way of additions. The company's grounds have been leveled and beautified.

Plainview, Tex.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has just let the contract to the Star Engineering Co. for a 30,000-bu. elvtr. to replace the one lost thru fire in January. This house is to have 15 bins, be 42 ft. to the square and thoroly modern in every respect. Engine power is to be used, 10-bu. automatic scales, large capacity elvtr. leg, 1,000 bu. cleaner, feed mill, chop leg, etc.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The 28th annual meeting of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held at the Texas Hotel here May 22 and 23. Early reservations are suggested by Sec'y Dorsey. According to reports the Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold their meeting at Amarillo the day previous to the Oklahoma meeting, or May 18. The Oklahoma meeting is to be held on the 19th and 20th of May at Oklahoma City.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Fort Worth Grain Elvtr. Co. was permitted to collect $1,400 from the German Alliance Insurance Co. and $300 from the Home Insurance Co. in two cases decided Mar. 11 by the Supreme Court. The company sued for $1,100 for loss of grain and $1,400 for loss on machinery on the German Alliance policy, $1,000 for grain and machinery on the Home Co. policy. The court held the elvtr. company could not recover for loss of the grain because certain provisions of the policy had been violated.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—Alden N. Nichols was found dead in an automobile parked at the foot of a near-by mountain with a bullet wound in his forehead and a pistol on the floorboard resulting in the belief of suicide. He was in the employ of the Globe Grain & Mlg. Co. and financial difficulties are attributed as the cause.

WASHINGTON

Seattle, Wash.—We never had an office here.—H. A. Jeub, Minneapolis, Minn.

Coulee, Wash.—An audit of the books of the bankrupt Farmers Corp. disclosed a shortage of over 2,700 bus. of wheat. Another audit will be made, as directors refuse to accept this one.

Hartline, Wash.—John Cohager succeeeds Mr. Bens, who for the past several years has represented the Seattle Grain Co. here. Mr. Bens moved to his fruit ranch.

Spokane, Wash.—The chief deputy grain inspector for this district under the dept. of agriculture, T. W. Amos, resigned last week after four years' service. L. R. Davis, a grain dealer of St. John for the past 15 yrs., tho for the last 3 yrs. connected with the state dept. of agriculture, has been appointed by R. R. White of Olympia, ass't supervisor of agriculture, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Davis has been licensed as grain inspector by the federal government.

WISCONSIN

Hillsboro, Wis.—The Vernon County Mlg. Co. suffered a $1,500 loss by the theft of 2 tons of medium red clover seed from its warehouse.

Menomonee Falls, Wis.—I will discontinue the business of the Menomonee Falls Grain & Supply Co. recently purchased by myself.—F. W. Schunk.

Reedsburg, Wis.—The warehouse of the Vernon County Mlg. Co. was consumed by the same fire that did $200,000 damage in the town on Mar. 12.

De Pere, Wis.—The mill of the defunct Powell Mlg. Co. has been dismantled and turned over to pulp and paper interests. The machinery was sold last November.

Livingston, Wis.—We will do a general grain, feed, seed and flour business and make a specialty of custom grinding at the 10,000-bu. elvtr. we just purchased from the Ernest Biddick Estate.—Livingston Lbr. Co.

Union Center, Wis.—Fire starting in an adjoining mercantile store Mar. 12 spread to a hardware store owned by the Vernon County Mlg. Co. and finally communicated to its feed and flour warehouse, totally destroying both buildings.

Augusta, Wis.—We purchased the elvtr., grain, coal and feed business of G. W. Vanderburg and took possession Mar. 2. We are on the C. & N. W. R. R. We will probably install a feed mill some time before fall.—H. N. Hilts, Geo. N. Hilts & Sons.

Appleton, Wis.—Our firm, The Western Elvtr. Co., a partnership between J. M. Peters and H. Servaes, is now owned by J. M. Peters and Ray M. Peters, my son having bought out the interest of Mr. Servaes. I will retain management.—J. M. Peters, Western Elvtr. Co.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

Edward O. Orth, treas. of the Philip Orth Co., died at Chicago recently after an illness of four months.

The annual dues of members of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce have been again placed at $100 per annum by the directors.

Thomas Clifford, 42, floor mgr. for J. E. Bennett & Co. and previously mgr. of Lamson Bros. & Co.'s branch here, was killed when his car skidded into the path of Minneapolis-Chicago flier on the Milwaukee road. His entire life has been spent in the grain trade.

A. R. Templeton will continue as pres. of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. He was the only member proposed for this position at the caucus held Mar. 21. Hugo Stolley was the only one named for first vice president, W. A. Hottensen for second vice-president and H. A. Plumb as sec'y-treas. Others named at the caucus were: L. R. Fyfe, E. La Budde and P. P. Donahue, for directors; E. S. Terry and E. J. Koppelkam for the two-year term on the board of arbitration; and E. C. Christl, Herbert H. Ladish and James T. Mallon for the unexpired term of one year; J. J. Crandall, A. R. Taylor and J. V. Lauer for the board of appeals; primaries will be held Mar. 28.

The New South Dakota Grain Storage Law.

Certain revisions have been enacted by the nineteenth session of the South Dakota legislature making changes in the South Dakota grain storage law. The bill, known as Senate Bill No. 281, was introduced by the Com'ite on Agriculture and amends Sections 9748 to 9755, inclusive, and 9762 and 9764 of the Revised Code of 1919, relating to public warehouses and declaring an emergency.

The new Section 9748 defines public warehouses as follows:

All elevators (flour mills purchasing grain for re-shipment) and warehouses in this state wherein and whereat grain is purchased, received or handled, are hereby declared to be public warehouses.

Section 9749 defines the storing of grain:

Whenever any lessee, owner, or manager of any public warehouse, (as in this act defined, located) in this state shall receive grain into such warehouse and the same is not (purchased and paid for by the lessee, owner or manager of such warehouse) within two days from and after the time such grain has been weighed in (and delivered to such warehouse,) such grain—shall constitute stored grain.—

Section 9750 makes it necessary for the owner, lessee or manager of any warehouse to procure a license from the Board of Railroad Commissioners, which license must be renewed annually. The Board of Railroad Commissioners is given authority to revoke licenses according to its discretion, but the warehouseman is permitted to appeal from such revocation. A fee of $1 is charged for the license.

The amount of bond, monthly reports and insurance is covered by Section 9751. It compels the operator of any South Dakota warehouse to file $5,000 bond with the Board of Railroad Commissioners when the capacity of the warehouse does not exceed 10,000 bushels. Further bond of $3,000 is required for each additional 10,000 bushels capacity or fraction thereof. Written reports are required on the first day of each month and at such other times as demanded, by the Commission. They must be made out on forms prepared by the Board to show the amount in bushels of each kind of grain in storage at the date of the report, the price per bushel which the warehouse is offering for like grain on that date and the total value of the different kinds of grain for which storage receipts have been issued and remain outstanding held in storage.

If the value of the stored grain exceeds the amount of bond furnished it is necessary for the operator to increase that bond to cover the full value of the grain held. Such additional bonds may be cancelled when the amount of grain held does not exceed in value the prior bond or bonds furnished.

Pooling arrangements by operators whereby contracts or agreements are entered into for pooling in the purchase and storage of grain to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of margins or profits resulting, are condemned. Each day of the continuance of such an arrangement is considered a separate offense under Section 9752.

The warehouseman is required to accept for storage all grains offered that are in a suitable condition and are tendered in the usual course of business, except when the capacity of the house is exhausted and the operator is prevented from shipping due to car shortage or some other valid cause over which he has no control. He must give a receipt for the received grain bearing the received date, kind and grade of grain, amount deducted for dirt and cleaning and a statement that the grain is insured against loss by fire and tornado.

Corn is accepted under the same conditions as in the foregoing paragraph, Section 9753, except that the warehouseman may receive authority from the Board of Railroad Commissioners to include in the storage receipt for corn a provision that the owner shall either sell it or accept redelivery not later than Apr. 1 following.

The receipts issued must be consecutively numbered and no two receipts issued during the same year can bear the same number and series. Receipts cannot be issued except on actual delivery of the grain, and their form is dictated by the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Conditions arising that prevent delivery of the grain covered by the receipts permit delivery to be made at any terminal market designated by the owner of the receipts, who must pay storage and handling charges established by the Board and the regular freight charges on the gross amount called for by the receipt.

Duty of the warehouseman is covered by Section 9754 which states that the return of any storage receipt by the holder to the warehouse issuing it, and the tender of all proper charges, requires the warehouseman to deliver an equal quantity of the same grade, kind and quality of grain as the receipts call for, but not necessarily the identical grain. When such grain is delivered from a terminal point the warehouseman must guarantee weight, grade and quality. Depositing the receipts with all storage charges, in any bank located in the city or town where the elevator is located, or other bank agreed upon, after notice to the warehouseman, constitutes compliance with this section.

Under Section 9755, the warehouseman is compelled to furnish, in writing, under oath, to the Board of Railroad Commissioners, a statement of the condition and management of the business at any time the Board may desire.

Such report shall show the total number of bushels of each kind and grade of grain purchased and in store, the number delivered out and the number remaining according to the records. Warehousemen cannot be compelled to weigh the grain on hand more than once each year. Any other information regarding the business must also be furnished upon demand.

Investigation of the cost of receiving, handling and redelivering grain handled by the public warehouses is the duty of the Board, which fixes reasonable rates to become effective on Aug. 1 following such investigation, according to Section 9762. These rates shall be uniform thruout the state and the warehousemen are required to post a schedule of them in a conspicuous place in his warehouse as well as make them applicable.

The penalty for violation of any of the provisions of the Act, as covered by Section 9764, is not less than $100 and not more than $500 fine or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 30 days, or both fine and imprisonment.

The Act was considered necessary by the South Dakota legislature and was ordered effective immediately after its passage and approval. It is now in force.

Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, grain exchange supervisor at Chicago, was recently appointed Acting Chief of the grain futures administration division of the Department of Agriculture, Chester W. Morrill having resigned.

Owosso, Mich.—A new Michigan Bean Growers Ass'n favoring federal grading of beans, is being organized here by R. V. Judson of Detroit, who contends that the old ass'n of the same name, of which A. B. Cook, of Owosso, is pres., and which is opposed to federal grading, does not legally exist because its name was never registered.

Max C. Fleischmann, brother of the late Julius Fleischmann, was elected chairman of the board of directors of the Fleischmann Co. on Mar. 12. Joseph Wilshire was elected pres. Paul Fleischmann succeeds to J. Wilshire's position as vice-pres. and Julius Fleischmann, Jr., now has a seat on the board of directors. Announcement is made that the company will add 20,000 shares of its stock to the 20,000 provided in the will of the late Julius Fleischmann, for distribution among the employes.

Would Include Corn Sugar with "Sugars."

A resolution presented in the Iowa legislature Mar. 18 called upon the federal government to remove the discrimination against corn sugar, an Iowa product, in part as follows:

Whereas, the rules and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture were promulgated prior to the discovery of corn sugar, and consequently defines sugar as "sucrose," and because of such limitation of the definition of sugar, corn sugar or "dextrose" is excluded from such definition and is thereby prevented from use in food manufacturing processes and because of such limitation the natural and proper expansion of the use of corn sugar is prevented, causing unjust discrimination against corn sugar; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa that we petition the Department of Agriculture of the United States to so amplify and enlarge their present definition of "sugar" as to include "corn sugar" chemically known as "dextrose sugar" derived from the starch content of corn.

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CHICAGO

The Canavan Safety Venting Device.

The Canavan Safety Venting Mechanism is a mechanical device for opening sheet metal panels, or window sash, in the side walls and cupolas of grain elevators, flour mills, and starch factories, wherever this means of ventilation can be used for removing dust-in-suspension from the atmosphere of any portion of a structure where grain may be moving and dust forming, thus minimizing the menace of dust explosion.

The vents are top-pivoted. When pushed open and released, before the mechanism is installed, they swing back to the vertical position.

By means of shaft brackets attached to the frame of the vent, or to the structural steel, or to the walls of the building, a shaft is suspended across the vent opening, a little above the vent centre. To this is taper-pinned a bronze sleeve, a portion of which is a ratchet gear. A lever and collar is bolted to this shaft sleeve, having a ratchet pawl engaging the gear on the shaft sleeve.

The lever is thus always free to travel in one direction, towards the vent. By a connecting link or rods from the vent to the lever, the shafting and vent form a complete single mechanism.

A push on the vent throws it open, and because the ratchet pawl engages the ratchet gear, the vent locks open at whatever point it is pushed to. A simple pressure on a small release device disengages the pawl and allows the vent to return to a closed position.

For the purpose of more economical control of vents, and for opening a large number of vents in a short time, a series of eight or ten vents are connected to a horizontal shaft line, actuated by a worm-and-gear power station, and operated by a hand or chain wheel. The horizontal shaft line is always locked in position by this means, whether opened or closed. The vents, however, are never locked closed. They are always free to burst open when an excess of pressure arises.

This, briefly, is the principle of the Canavan Safety Venting Mechanism, as applied to the ventilation of grain elevators.

In a dust explosion, the initial displacement of atmospheric pressure starts the safety vents on their way towards the open position, slightly should the initial pressure be low, or all the way up to 90°—the full horizontal—in the event of a sufficiently powerful burst, which may still be a comparatively low pressure. It should be borne in mind that a pressure even of 1 lb. to the square inch may amount to 1,440 lbs. on a surface of 10 square feet, approximately the size of an ordinary venting panel or sash.

The principle of the Safety Venting Mechanism had been fully demonstrated in numerous tests, and at a series of demonstrations of the Associated Factory Mutuals Fire Insurance Companies of Boston, at the Companies' test houses at Everett, Mass., in October, 1924, the theory was conclusively proven sound.

By a strange coincidence, the mechanism has since been thoroughly tested in an actual dust explosion in a modern concrete grain elevator, which occurred less than one year after the mechanism had been installed.

On Dec. 1st, 1924, in the older working and storage house Elevator "B" of Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, a dust explosion occurred which resulted in the killing of two men, the injury of eight others, damage to the structure estimated at $60,000, and heavy damage to grain by water. There was no safety mechanism on the windows of this house. The explosion propagated through the conveyor gallery to the newer portion of the elevator, 130 ft. distant, igniting a cloud of dust on the cupola floor above, bursting on the bin floor of the newer portion of Elevator "B," a house of 2,500,000 bus. capacity. Owing to weather conditions every vent on the house was closed previous to the explosion. The Safety Venting Mechanism was automatically operated by actual explosion as if by magic.

Almost every vent on the bin floor, upwards of 100 in all, were forced open by the sudden expansive burst, the openings varying from 90° in the immediate vicinity of the explosion, down to 20° at a distance of 350 feet from where the burst entered, instantly relieving all excess of pressure through a total opening estimated at approximately 1,000 square feet, without the breakage of a single pane of glass or the failure of the safety venting mechanism in any feature. It is still in excellent working condition.

Four vents without any releasing and opening apparatus were burst out and destroyed, which comprised the total loss on this building due to the explosion. On the arrival of the firemen, it was found that blazing masses of dust from the house 130 ft. distant was entering through vents opened by the explosion, and nine vents were closed by means of the safety venting mechanism, and all danger averted from this quarter. The older house was for several weeks under repairs. The new annex was never out of commission, but was ready for operation had it been required.

Elevator No. 3, Tarte pier, Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, in its initial stage is a concrete structure in two units, the eastern comprising 36 bins, and the west 32 bins. The central portion, between the two bin units, constitutes the receiving house.

In the East and West Shipping Houses, which flank the East and West Storage Units, large sash, 5′ 3″ wide by 3′ 6″ high, with two levers to each vent, are the venting units, coupled in series of six vents to a run, of approximately fifty feet, each run being operated as one unit. On Bin and Bin Cupola floors, the venting units are of the same standard size, eight vents to an operating unit. In the Receiving House, twelve tiers of vents in the side walls from the bin floor level to the roof slab. The vents are smaller in size, the standard vent being about 3′ 6″ by 3′ 6″, and are operated by means of one lever each with two lever rods to each vent.

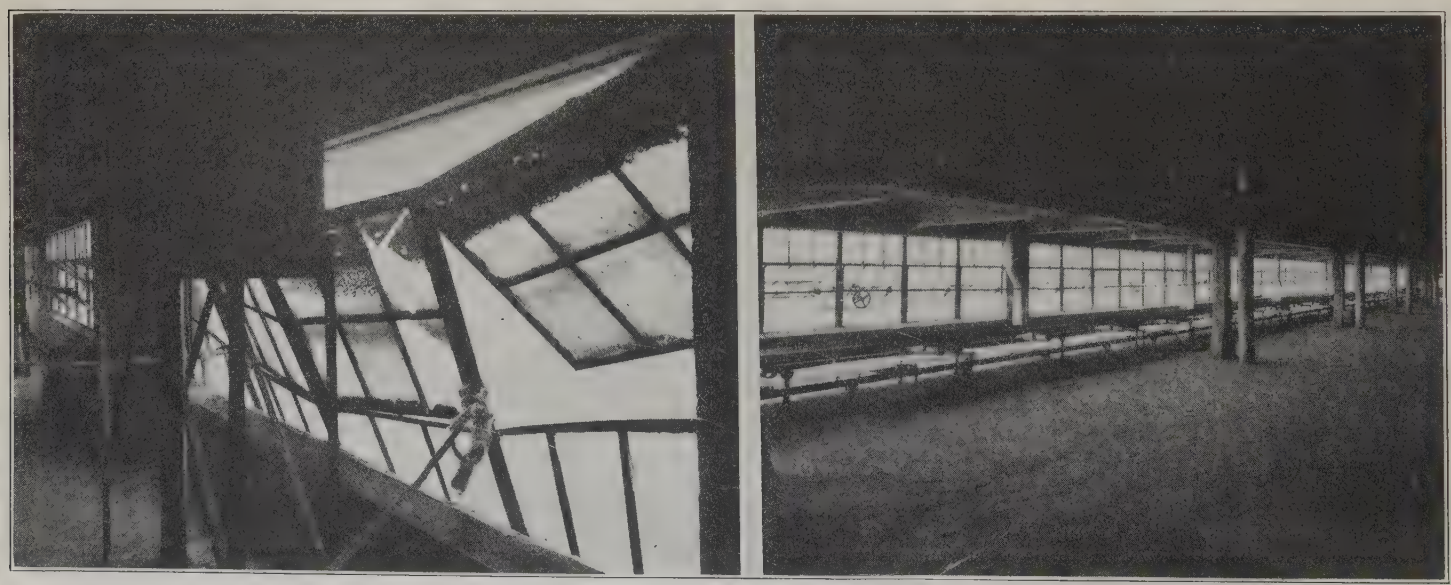
The basements are amply protected by means of openings approximately 7′ square on North and South elevations, four venting units to each opening and without power operators, each unit being equipped with shafting and opened and closed by hand, the lever pawls being equipped with manual release mechanism, which allows of instant operation as well as automatic operation in case of explosion.

Upwards of twenty-two hundred vents, over four hundred operating stations and nearly three miles of horizontal shafting comprise the safety venting installation of this modern, grain handling plant.

Two and a half miles west, upstream, stands Elevator "B," in which the venting system by actual explosion graphically demonstrated the theory of the almost total elimination of hazard by dust explosion and approximately the soundest safety system as yet devised for the protection of grain elevators.

The system is weather-proof, contrary to what may be claimed for fixed louvres. The system is fool-proof, excepting in so far as deliberate destruction may be taken into consideration. It is always ready for manual operation for the elimination of dust-in-suspension during grain moving periods and to whatever extent may be desired from one-half inch opening to 45 degrees; and although every vent on a house be closed, experience has demonstrated beyond a doubt that an explosion may be localized by means of the Safety Venting Device, providing ample opening be allowed for taking care of greatly expanded atmospheric pressure in emergency.

Wholesale prices, as measured by the index of the Buro of Labor Statistics, rose 2% during January to the highest level in 4 years.



At Left: Fixed Windows Blown Out of Frames. At Right: Self-Releasing Windows Opened Without Damage by Explosion Dec. 1, 1924, in Elevator B, Windmill Point, Montreal, Que.

Supply Trade

Newark, N. J.—Newark Wire Cloth Co. has ready for distribution its Catalog No. 25 which covers its line of wire cloth in all metals.

No advertising campaign can make a permanent success of a commodity or service that is not good and that is not worth the price asked for it.

Chicago, Ill.—An interesting and informing brochure on speed reducing gears written by Benj. Schenker, M. E., is being distributed by the Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Co.

Silver Creek, N. Y.—The Huntley Mfg. Co. announces the addition to its force in the position of purchasing agent, Seth Collins, former sec'y of the Invincible Grain Cleaner Co.

Portland cement production during February reached 8,255,000 barrels, compared with 8,588,000 in February, 1924, states the geological survey. Shipments were 6,015,000 barrels against 5,933,000 in February, 1924.

Baltimore, Md.—A motor fuel of great power and high mileage is to be manufactured from bromine extracted from sea water by a new process, to be tried out on the Steamer Harminia, which has been equipped with $1,000,000 worth of chemical devices.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The National American Wholesale Lumber Ass'n after a two days' session here on Mar. 20 adopted a resolution asking that the government allow the manufacturers to make a joint agreement to regulate output so that no more lumber will be made annually than is required. It is stated that the lumber men of the West lost money in 1924 due to failure to balance supply with demand.

Washington, D. C.—It may be necessary for the government to carry the case against the Sisal Sales Corp. of New York and other defendants, to the Supreme Court to prevent Yucatan producing interests restricting domestic sales to a sole selling agency. The Sisal Sales Corp. lost its agency when the Yucatan producing interests reorganized and the new Commission Exportadora is understood to have left this country without selecting a selling agent.

Washington, D. C.—The Patent Office was transferred to the Commerce Department Mar. 12 by order of the President, and Sec'y Hoover announced a campaign to remove the discrimination against American manufacturers by foreign countries having laws invalidating patents unless the device is manufactured in the foreign country. As the United States has no such law the effect is that foreign companies can manufacture their devices abroad, and use the United States patent to prevent manufacture in this country. Many United States corporations have established factories abroad solely to protect their foreign patents.

Muncy, Pa.—The Robinson Mfg. Co. reports a steadily increasing demand for its Unique Combined Cracker and Grader. Recent sales include: Graves-Bailey Feed Co., Elk River, Minn., Cronan & Co., Rose Creek, Minn., E. F. Burlingham, Forest Grove, Ore., Tripp & Co., Area, Ill., Dairy City Mlg. Co., Manchester, Ia., LaFayette Co-op. Co., LaFayette, Ind., Slemmer Flour Mills, Okeene, Okla., J. B. Bowles, Collinsville, Okla., Harris Grain & Produce Co., Pawhuska, Okla., Plymouth Elvtr. Co., Plymouth, Mich., Bristolville Feed Co., Bristolville, O., Ackerman Co., Jersey City, N. J., C. M. Wolf, Gettysburg, Pa., Z. A. Steese, Winfield, Pa. Literature descriptive of this popular machine will be sent Journal readers who write the company requesting it.

Chicago, Ill.—At the annual stockholders' meeting of Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Co., the directors of the preceding year were unanimously re-elected. The directors are: J. T. Kerwin, W. C. Davis, A. W. Foote, Thos. J. Harper, Leo. J. Doyle, Ralph M. Shaw, E. J. Robinson. At the directors' meeting following the stockholders' meeting W. C. Davis was elected president, J. T. Kerwin, vice-pres. and treas. and A. W. Foote sec'y.

Howes Will Build Automatic Scales, Too.

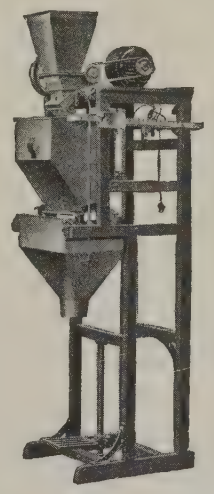
The S. Howes Co., Inc., manufacturers of the well known "Eureka" and "Invincible" lines of Grain Cleaning Machinery, have bought out another business. This time it is the Vogt-Zanone Scale & Mfg. Co., Inc., of Louisville, Ky.

Mr. M. L. Barbeau, treasurer of S. Howes Co., says:

"If the Howes organization did not firmly believe that prospects for the future were just as bright as they ever were, they would not, during a period of fourteen months, have bought outright four well known concerns, Noye Bros. Co., A. E. Reilly Roll Grinding & Corrugating Co., the Invincible Grain Cleaner Co., and now the Vogt-Zanone Scale & Mfg. Co. The several transactions mentioned involved an investment aggregating more than a quarter of a million dollars. This fact in itself furnishes ample proof that we have complete faith in the milling and mixed feed industries, and in the grain trade of this country.

"For eight years or so, the Vogt-Zanone Scale & Mfg. Co. has been building a complete line of patented automatic package filling and weighing machines for putting up packages of flour, cereals, feeds, granulated products generally, **and grains.**

"For several years we have been selling Vogt-Zanone's Champion Scales on a jobbing basis and during this time have had plenty of opportunity to observe the machines in action, operating under all sorts of conditions. With such a satisfactory experience as a background, it was to be expected that when the opportunity to buy the Vogt-Zanone business as a going concern, presented itself, it was favorably considered. Messrs. A. C. Barbeau, President, and



Automatic Sacker and Weigher.

W. K. Miller, Secretary, of our company, recently visited the Louisville establishment. The whole deal was completed shortly afterward. A car-load of models and patterns has already arrived at Silver Creek and it will only be a matter of days before Champion Scales will be in volume production in their new home, plant No. 2 (Invincible Works).

"In the Champion line there is one particular model over which every member of our organization is greatly enthused. It does seem as though this machine has a wonderfully bright future. It is styled a dual-purpose Automatic Sacker and Weigher for paper, cotton or burlap containers, ranging in size from five pounds up to one hundred and eighty pounds. It is a fast worker, this No. 12, for it will fill and accurately weigh 25-lb. sacks at the rate of fifteen per minute; 50-lb. bags at better than nine per minute, and five 100-lb. bags can be turned off every sixty seconds. Of course, the extraordinary thing about the No. 12 Champion is that it can be used for all whole grains, scratch feeds and seeds, and for cracked corn, corn meal, poultry mashes and dairy feeds, as well."

Reduces Tolls

Avoids Expensive Inaccuracies

Pope & Eckhardt Co., prominent Chicago Grain Commission Merchants, commend the Universal Grain Code. This company has used this Toll Saver continuously since its publication. Read the convictions of a user:

Chicago, Dec. 19, 1924.

Grain Dealers Journal,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

We have used the UNIVERSAL GRAIN CODE extensively since this book was made available to the Trade some years ago. We find it is a Code that can be used much more freely in expressing desired information on orders, purchases, sales, prices and other intimate matters involved in the Grain Trade; therefore, that it demonstrates without further explanation, a saving in cost which we consider a most important item. It is sure that with a much larger number of words, that can be used to give expression to what is desired to communicate with our country patrons that it offers occasionally a few more difficulties to prepare a message, but that is quickly overcome with increased familiarity with the book.

We have found that our customers also use this book extensively and find it convenient and profitable, even if for no other purpose than saving of telegraphic tolls.

We consider it a most useful and desirable book for use in the Grain Trade and the various interests related thereto.

Very truly yours,
POPE & ECKHARDT CO.

EAD-B

When such companies as this place so strong an endorsement on any code, it is conclusive proof that it possesses real merit.

Follow the example of the Pope & Eckhardt Co. and its customers; stop the leaks in your business by using an accurate, toll saving, grain, feed and seeds code.

Printed on rice bond paper, 146 pages, substantially bound in flexible leather, size 7x4½ inches, weight 5 ozs. Price, f. o. b. Chicago, $3.00. Book paper, board covers, $1.50.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Supreme Court Decisions

Consignee, Accepting Interstate Shipment, Liable for Freight Charges.—Under uniform B/L, consignee, by accepting an interstate shipment, becomes liable for lawful freight charges accrued thereon.—*Central R. Co. of New Jersey v. National Asbestos Mfg. Co. Supreme Court of New Jersey.* 127 *Atlantic* 184.

Arbitration.—Arbitrators have such jurisdiction as is given them by compact and conduct of parties, limited only by express provisions of law, and infants, outlaws, women, deaf persons, ministers, committees of Boards of Trade and unincorporated societies may act as arbitrators.—*Davis, Director General of Railroads, v. Rochester Can Co.* 207 *N. Y. Supp.* 33.

Arbitration.—Arbitrator's personal investigation, without notice to parties, after close of hearings, as to whether bamboo skewers rejected by buyer were salable *held* misbehavior, prejudicing sellers' rights, within Civil Practice Act, § 1457, subd. 3, requiring vacation of award.—*Stefano Berizzi Co., Inc. v. Krausz. Court of Appeals of New York.* 146 *N. E.* 436.

Bank Liable for Surrendering B/L.—A bank which receives for collection a draft for the price of goods shipped, with B/L attached, to be delivered on payment of the draft, which without authority from the drawer surrenders the B/L without collecting the draft, is liable for the amount, and it is no defense that a partnership relation existed between shipper and drawee.—*Tampico Banking Co., S. A., v. Barber. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.* 3 *Fed.* (2*d*) 136.

Consignee Liable for Charges.—Transportation Act 1920, prohibiting the delivery of freight at the point of destination without the payment of tariff charges, except under such rules and regulations as the Interstate Commerce Commission may prescribe, does not of itself operate to release the consignor from liability when the carrier delivers freight to the consignee without payment, or make the consignor's liability secondary to that of the consignee.—*Chicago Junction Ry. Co. v. Duluth Log Co. Supreme Court of Minnesota.* 202 *N. W.* 24.

Measure of Damages for Loss of Grain in Transit.—In action for loss of grain during shipment, permitting witness to state market prices, not from his own knowledge or experience but from reports, price lists, etc., without introducing such market reports in evidence or establishing their character, was improper. The measure of damages for goods lost in transit, in either interstate or intrastate shipment, is the value thereof at the time when, and place where, they should have been delivered, less freight charges if not already paid.—*Klingenberg et al. v. Davis, Presidential Agent. Kansas City Court of Appeals, Missouri.* 268 *S. W.* 98.

Factor Liable for Failure to Obtain Fair Market Value.—In action by owners of rice against milling company to recover market value of plaintiffs' rice sold by defendant, evidence *held* sufficient to support finding that defendant had not obtained fair market value. It is the duty of factor to exercise sound and honest discretion to sell for fair value or market price, and, when sale is made recklessly or in manner showing honest effort was not made and reasonable diligence was not used to obtain fair market value, factor must account for acutal or fair market value.—*Joy Rice Milling Co. v. Brown et al. Supreme Court of Arkansas.* 268 *S. W.* 2.

Action Against Elevator Company and Surety for Value of Flax Stored Must Proceed in Contract, and not in Conversion.—Where, in one action and upon one complaint, one seeks to recover the value of certain flax, stored in an elevator and not returned to the owner upon demand, against the elevator company, and also against the company's surety, pursuant to a warehouseman's bond issued, the cause of action, if prosecuted against both defendants, must proceed in contract and not in conversion against both defendants, principal and surety, as tort-feasors.—*Hanson v. Menoken Farmers' Co-op. Ass'n et al. Supreme Court of North Dakota.* 202 *N. W.* 138.

Attachment of Shipment under Straight B/L.—Under federal B/L Act, §§ 2, 3, 6, 8, 23, 27 to 32, inclusive, and 39 (U. S. Comp. St. §§ 8604aaaa, 8604b, 8604cc, 8604dd, 8604l, 8604n-8604pp, and 8604t) particularly section 32, declaring that transferee of straight B/L acquires title to goods shipped as against transferor, and on notifying carrier becomes direct obligee of whatever obligations it owed transferor immediately before notification, transferee of straight B/L, wherein consignor was also named consignee, who had not notified carrier of such transfer before attachment of shipment by a creditor of consignor, *held* not entitled to shipment or its proceeds as against creditor, notwithstanding its payment of accompanying draft on acquisition of B/L.—*Tennessee Egg Co. v. Monroe. Supreme Court of Tennessee.* 268 *S. W.* 372.

Mississippi Statute Against Future Trades.

The Supreme Court of Mississippi on Feb. 16, 1925, decided against A. B. Falk in favor of the J. N. Alexander Mercantile Co. in a suit brot by Falk to recover loss on a contract for the sale of 400 bales of cotton on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

Both parties were located and doing business at Kosciusko, Miss. In December, 1919, Falk, a cotton broker, bot of the mercantile company, which was also in the business of buying cotton from producers, 400 bales of cotton, which could not be delivered in New Orleans, and by agreement with the mercantile company sold 400 bales in New Orleans as a hedge.

Altho this was not a wagering contract under the common law, the court held that it came under the prohibition of the Mississippi statute, as follows:

"A contract for the purchase or sale of a commodity of any kind, to be delivered at a future date, the parties not intending that the commodity is to be actually delivered in kind and the price paid, shall not be enforced by any court; nor shall any contract of the kind commonly called 'futures' be enforced, nor shall a contract in this section mentioned be a valid consideration, in whole or in part, for any promise or undertaking," etc.—102 Southern Rep. 843.

Colorado Pool to Vote on Disbanding.

H. S. McGillvray, pres. of the unit at Boulder, Colo., for the dissolution of the Colorado Wheat Growers Ass'n, has been in conference with 600 grain growers of Kit Carson County, who are trying to break away from the pool.

A special meeting is to be called to vote on the question of disbanding the Colorado Wheat Growers Ass'n. Under the by-laws of the pool 600 names on the petition are sufficient to call the meeting.

Consolidated Adjustment Co.
Railroad Claim Adjusters
Association Building
CHICAGO

Charges—33⅓% of the amount collected
No charge if nothing collected.
Handling more than 10,000 claims annually

Commonwealth Line Admits Failure.

The Commonwealth Line of Australia, consisting of 32 ships, is for sale, the terms of the sale being merely that the purchaser maintain a regular service between Australia, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, with no increase in fares or freights, and that no combination be made with other shipping interests.

In 1916, when shipping service between Australia and Great Britain was short due to the war, rates were high and Australia had a large exportable surplus of wheat waiting to be moved. Mr. Hughes, then the Australian Prime Minister, bought 15 secondhand cargo steamers and with several German vessels seized in Australian waters, started the Commonwealth Line. Five large vessels for carrying passengers and cargo were later built in Australian and British shipyards at £1,000,000 each and added to the fleet.

The Line never secured the whole-hearted support of the Australian people, tho it showed a profit at first and was accused by shipping interests of trying to secure a monopoly of the Australian trade and beat down freight charges.

Industrial complications arose in 1922 thru a dispute with the Seamen's Union and these continued, proving a heavy expense in the arbitration courts. Ten of the steamers were sold in November, 1923. A year later control of the Line was vested in an independent board in hopes that it could thus be made self-supporting. The deficit in 1921-22 was £1,171,569 and in the following year, £1,626,150.

The government has failed with the Line. One government is ready to admit that shipping needs are best left to the care and initiative of private enterprise, but the U. S. Shipping Board continues its efforts to supply ocean transportation. The taxpayers of both countries are paying dearly for the experiments.

A bet of $8,000 with the grain men of Tulare Lake region was won by Charles M. Hatfield, California's "rain maker," last year when he produced 2.29 inches of rain. Farmers of that region have arranged for the "rain maker's" services this year and he will collect another $8,000 if 2 or more inches of rain fall in the Tulare Lake region between Mar. 15 and May 1.

Coaxing Smiles

[Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, care Grain Dealers Journal.]

Startled His Partners.

When I engaged in the grain business seventeen years ago, the business was already established, and I went in as the managing partner. We made a verbal contract that I was to put in my time and share half the profits. We were old acquaintances and felt that an ironclad agreement in black and white was unnecessary. We made some money the first year, but the second year we wound up with a loss of $2200. I came down one morning and my two partners were discussing the loss with some degree of sadness. They said to me:

"What are we going to do about our loss in grain?"

"Loss," I said, "when I went into business with you not a word was said about losses, but I was to share half the profits, so I have nothing to do with your loss."

They looked at each other and then at me in surprise, and said, "Of course YOU are to share in this loss, as well as we."

Just before they jumped on me, I laughed, and told them that I would of course share my part of the loss, and then we all three laughed and we have not had a jar since.—J. F. Jordan, Troy, Tex.

Grain Carriers

Grain and grain products were loaded into 43,945 cars during the week ending Mar. 7. This was an increase of 5,780 cars over the previous week but a decrease of 2,343 cars below the figures for the same week in 1924, reports the American Railway Ass'n.

Washington, D. C.—Thomas F. Woodlock of New York has been asked if he will accept as a recess appointment the position formerly held by Mark W. Potter, on the Interstate Commerce Commission and risk confirmation by Congress in the fall.

The leasing of the Pere Marquette railway to the Nickel Plate system for 999 years has been ratified by the stockholders of the former. The only final step now necessary is the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission to place the road in the Van Sweringen merger.

New Orleans, La.—An expansion program is announced by the T. & P. and Mo. P. railroads in which $1,500,000 will be spent to build a new freight yard on the west bank of the Mississippi, with room for 1,200 cars, and the re-arrangement of the east bank terminal.

Settlement of reparation claims after the expiration of the statutory time for the filing of claim is held illegal by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of the Larrowe Milling Co., of Detroit, Mich., v. Ann Arbor R. R. Co. A carrier doing so is guilty of rebating.

Opening of lake navigation is expected to be early this year. Boats are expected to leave Fort William, Ont., on Apr. 12, with grain cargoes, which is the time when cargo insurance starts. The U. S. Steel Corp. is getting short of ore and the channels at the Soo are expected to be broken early in April for that reason.

The shortage reported for the period ending Feb. 28, was 100 box cars, 10 coal cars and 167 all freight cars. Surplus serviceable equipment averaged 103,177 box cars, 138,425 coal cars, and 285,015 all freight cars, reports the American Railway Ass'n. Cars awaiting repairs Mar. 1 totaled 8% of all freight cars; locomotives awaiting repairs totaled 17.7%.

The cost of moving the average freight train 1 mile in 1924 was $1.60; compared with $1.75 in 1923—a saving of 15 cents per freight train mile. The average number of pounds of coal consumed per 1,000 gross ton miles of road freight service in 1923 was 161. In 1924 this had shrunk to 149, a reduction of 12 pounds and the best year's record ever made.

The differentials against the Gulf shipping ports, amounting to 15 cents per 100 pounds, and against the South Atlantic ports, amounting to 7½ cents per 100 pounds, are definitely abolished by the Shipping Board's approval of the action taken by the Gulf and South Atlantic steamship conference declaring for a parity of rates on commodities originating in competitive territory.

Shippers in the Southwest are expected to fight the merger of the Frisco and the M. K. T., altho the Interstate Commerce Commission has linked these roads in its tentative plan. Shippers state that the lines are competitive at many points and now operate separately from St. Louis to the Southwest. Consolidation would destroy this competition.

Suspension of shipping laws to permit American vessels to carry grain between Canadian ports is urged by the Canadian Council of Agriculture because there are times when Canadian vessels discriminate against Canadian ports by charging higher rates from Fort William to the Georgian Bay ports than from Fort William to Buffalo, which is considerably farther.

Four new ships have been launched at Napier's shipyard in Old Kilpatrick-on-Clyde, Eng., for the Eastern Steamship Co., Ltd., and will be put in grain service on the Great Lakes for the Montreal trade during the coming season. They are the John B. Richards, the Norman B. Macpherson, the Judge Kenefick and the John A. Halloway, and will reach Buffalo, N. Y., in May. Other launchings for the same concern will be effected this month.

The wage bill of class 1 railroads during 1924 totaled $2,866,905,348, states the Interstate Commerce Commission. This was $138,000,000 below the bill in 1923, which was $3,004,083,599. In spite of the lower total wages paid, the average annual receipts of each employe in 1924 was higher than in 1923. In 1924 an average number of 1,777,106 employes were paid an average annual wage of $1,613, each compared with 1,855,260 employes in 1923 who averaged $1,560 each.

Rates on carloads of clean rice from points in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas to Oklahoma points were found unreasonable by the Interstate Commerce Commission in docket No. 13954, Alton Mercantile Co., et al. v. Alexandria & Western Ry., et al. Reasonable rates and basis of rates was prescribed and reparation was awarded to the extent that the charges assessed exceeded those accruing under the lowest aggregate of intermediates, fourth-section relief being granted to that extent.

The vast amounts of grain moving from the Northwest over the great lakes to Buffalo, thence to New York via the barge canal for export to other countries on ocean vessels is given as one of the reasons favoring construction of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence direct water-way route for ocean steamers. It is estimated completion of the proposed project would save American grain producers alone $256,000,000 annually. Export grain could be shipped for approximately 7 cents a bushel cheaper than over the present route.

The North Atlantic Conference exercises no control whatever over the rates of wheat and other grain. These are left absolutely open. During the season of 1924 tramp vessels carried 62.2% of the grain from the port of Montreal, while the liners only carried 37.8%. Wide fluctuation in grain rates is doubtless due to the rates being open and extension of Conference methods to these commodities, instead of eliminating or curtailing, would bring about proper stability.—Reply of the steamship companies to the accusation of W. T. R. Preston, who investigated vessel rates in behalf of the Canadian government.

Washington, D. C.—A resolution requesting the International Law Ass'n to call another meeting to consider the proposed revision of the York-Antwerp Rules for the adjustment of losses on cargoes jettisoned or otherwise sacrificed, was passed at the meeting of American shipping, exporting and marine underwriting interests under the auspices of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce on March 16. A com'ite was appointed to consider and formulate the American attitude toward the rules drafted by the International Law Ass'n in 1924. A. M. Boal, of the U. S. Fleet Corp., and I. A. Campbell, counsel for the American Steamship Owners' Ass'n, presented objections to the drafted rules.

Washington, D. C.—Dr. E. D. Ball, chief of the scientific work of the Department of Agriculture, has resigned. Henry C. Taylor, head of the Buro of Farm Economics, and Dr. Charles Brand, the consulting specialist on marketing, are expected to follow. Why the delay?

Ohio Valley Advisory Board's Grain Com'ite.

Shippers of grain, grain products and hay in the territory covered by the Ohio Valley Shippers Advisory Board will find it to their advantage to report car difficulties with the roads they ship over, to the members of the hay, grain and grain products com'ite of that organization, which is concerned with car handling and distribution.

The territory mentioned takes in that portion of Indiana east of and including the line of the C. I. & L. from New Albany to Lafayette; south of and including the line of the Wab. from Lafayette to Ft. Wayne; south and west of the Pennsylvania from Ft. Wayne to Decatur, but not including Lafayette, Logansport and Ft. Wayne. That part of Ohio south of the Erie from the Indiana state line to Mansfield, thence along the line of the B. & O. to and including Newark, Zanesville and Marietta; west of and including Parkersburg, Hinton and Bluefield, W. Va.; and the entire state of Kentucky are also included.

Members of the hay, grain and grain products com'ite are Chairman L. E. Banta, T. M., Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Ind.; Vice-Chairman Fred Borries, Louisville, Ky.; J. Vining Taylor, sec'y National Hay Ass'n, Winchester, Ind.; O. J. Thompson, Kokomo, Ind.; H. L. Gray, Crawfordsville, Ind.; B. R. MacElvaine, Noblesville, Ind.; Elmer Hutchinson, Arlington, Ind.; H. W. Reimann, Greensburg, Ind.; J. A. Shields, Seymour, Ind.; J. D. Allen, sec'y, Central Millers Ass'n, Lexington, Ky.; Allen Zaring, Richmond, Ky.; M. Massie, Bowling Green, Ky.; F. K. Yost, Hopkinsville, Ky.; C. F. Kreiger, Springfield, O.; E. M. Colton, Bellefontaine, O.; J. D. Fagan, Troy, O.; C. W. Pletcher, A. T. M., Ohio Farm Buro Federation, Columbus, O.; L. W. Perkins, T. M., Grain & Hay Exchange, Cincinnati, O.; T. G. Hyland, Columbus, O.; H. W. Fish, Huntington, W. Va.

ELLIS

GRAIN DRIERS

You can travel the wide world over and find nothing to equal them.

The Ellis Drier Company

1223 So. Talman Avenue,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com's'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

N. Y. C. supplement No. 12 to tariff Ill. C. C.-L. S. No. 662, effective Apr. 15, increases grain rates from certain Illinois stations to Kankakee, Ill.

Wab. tariff No. P-9780, Ill. C. C. No. 650, effective Mar. 17, changes the description covering the list of feed products on which the rates named in the tariff apply.

B. & O. tariff No. H-2176-L, Ill. C. C. No. WL-624, effective Mar. 20, increases the grain and grain products rates between East St. Louis and various other points in Illinois.

C. & A. supplement No. 8 to tariff No. 1604-H, Ill. C. C. No. 684, effective Mar. 23, increases the rate on wheat and corn between Peoria or Pekin and Atlanta, Ill., to 9 cents per 100 lbs.

I. C. supplement No. 15 to tariff 601-J, I. C. C. No. A-10025, issued Mar. 9, suspends the effective date of rates on flaxseed in supplement No. 13 to I. C. C. No. A-10025, I. C. No. 601-J, on page 7, until July 8.

C. C. C. & St. L. supplement No. 7 to tariff No. 1369-A, Ill. C. C. No. 638, supplement No. 1 to tariff No. 1369-B, Ill. C. C. No. 747, effective Mar. 20, increases grain rates from various Illinois stations to Pekin and Peoria, Ill.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 17 to tariff No. 22000-H, I. C. C. No. C-11168, issued Mar. 12, suspends flax seed rates on page 2 of supplement 16 to that tariff until July 8, unless otherwise ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 34 to tariff No. 28675-F, supplement No. 33 to I. C. C. No. G-11230, effective Apr. 10, names several reductions in seed rates, gives general instructions, commodity description and gives wheat, wheat flour, and corn rates between certain Kansas stations. Numerous broom corn rates are also reduced.

C. & E. I. supplement No. 24 to tariff No. 600, I. C. C. No. 100, effective Apr. 15, cancels that tariff and its supplements Nos. 15, 18, 23 and 23-B (except items Nos. 440-A, 445-A, 450-A and 455-A of supplement No. 23 under suspension on Illinois state traffic by supplement No. 23-A). C. & E. I. tariff No. 600-A, I. C. C. No. 165, and its supplements and reissues contain rates covered by the canceled tariff.

I. C. supplement No. 41 to tariff 1537-G, supplement No. 37 to I. C. C. No. A-9865, effective Apr. 1, reduces the rate on grain and grain products as described in list 1-A, to 11½ cents per 100 lbs. from Indianapolis, Ind., to Merom and Riverton, Ind.; and makes the rate on cottonseed cake and hulls, minimum weight 40,000 lbs., 25 cents from Brookport, Cairo, Gale, Metropolis, and Mounds, Ill., when originating beyond, to Minneapolis, Minnesota Transfer, and St. Paul, Minn.

C. & E. I. tariff No. 600A, I. C. C. No. 165, names local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products, also broom corn, green corn, corn cobs, cotton seed, cotton seed ashes, seeds (broom corn, flax, Hungarian and millet) and red top seed chaff, from C. & E. I. stations and Henderson, Owensboro, Ky. (and stations on the L. H. & St. L. taking Owensboro, Ky., rates), and from Cairo, Ill. (via M. & O.), Joliet, Ill. (via E. J. & E.), and Momence Transfer, Ill., to points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin shown therein, effective Apr. 15.

I. C. C. Orders Rate Investigation.

Investigation of the existing freight-rate structures of all United States railroads has been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, conforming with a resolution passed at the last session of Congress. By this means it is hoped to bring about a hearing on farm products rates.

Recent proceedings have shown the rates on crude raw materials to be too high when compared with the rates on finished goods, it is claimed. In a message to Congress last December President Coolidge connected the rate structure with the condition of the American farmer in general. The Commission expects to make a study of this phase in an attempt to remove any discriminations between geographical areas and industries that may exist.

Briefs as to the procedure to be followed, or complaints of discriminations may be filed with the Commission until May 15 and time will be given until June 15 for the answering briefs.

Broadcasting Grain Quotations.

Radio broadcasting offers boards of trade an unrivaled opportunity to be of service to the country grain shippers, whom they depend upon for consignments and option orders. Such an opportunity for grain markets to show an interest to the shippers, and incidentally bring their market before the grain public, should not be permitted to pass without making the most of it.

An improved program for broadcasting matters of interest to the grain trade was published on page 122 of the Jan. 25 number of the Journal. Previous articles carried hints of other improvements in the broadcasting schedule.

At present the Chicago Board of Trade broadcasts through WGN, the Chicago Tribune station, the opening high and low futures at 9:30 a. m. and latest quotations every half hour after until the market closes. At 5 p. m. the closing prices on Chicago Futures, the cash market, a few New York, Winnipeg and Liverpool quotations, the cotton market at New York and Chicago, quotations on hogs, and a very few items of general interest with little bearing on the grain trade are usually broadcast, the program at this time varying slightly from day to day.

The possibilities of broadcasting correlated matter in connection with the regular quotations, while it is still hot and still a market factor, are not fully realized by the boards of trade, at least no advantage of them is taken. The country grain shipper is anxious to have such service and would deeply appreciate receiving it.

"Intelligent Guidance," by U. S. Dept. of Agri., Relieves Farmers of Brainwork.

In the past farmers have had to devote much time and thought to planning their work in order to produce the largest crops at the least cost, and to adjust production to the demand.

Now the paternal government of Uncle Sam is doing their headwork for them, as stated in a bulletin released for publication Mar. 26, from which the following is quoted:

"Forecasts of potato production give the intelligent farmer information that he can turn into money.

"Forecasts of the production of some crops and livestock have attained enough accuracy to indicate future price trends. Farmers can use such forecasts in planning their planting and breeding operations. In this way ups and downs, both in production and prices, can be made less extreme and orderly marketing is facilitated.

"Official crop statistics help to stabilize prices and reduce speculative margins by furnishing increased certainty as to supplies.

"A great deal of information about foreign crops and markets has been obtained and distributed in recent years. Such information is an invaluable guide to farmers as to how much of a given commodity they should aim to produce."

From forecasting the crops it is but a step to forecasting prices, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture already claims credit for having forecasted that the price of hogs would probably go to $14 this summer, and brags that "This prediction has already been fulfilled."

Will the government be bold enough please to forecast the price of corn next winter so that corn planters can adjust their spring planting in 1925.

All need a lot of government wet nurses to keep us from going wrong. The all wise burocrats may convince the members of Congress that their forecasts are helpful but the men who know will brand it all as worthless piffle.

Insurance Notes.

Fires cost the property owners of United States and Canada $32,472,000 during February compared with $31,447,900 during February, 1924. The record for January and February is $73,682,400 compared with $72,691,500 for the same period in 1924.

Seventy-nine barns were struck by lightning in Iowa during 1924, the loss totaling $181,337. Not one of them were protected by lightning rods. Only 2 barns equipped with rods were struck, one of which was known to be defectively rodded and the other suspected of having imperfections. Spontaneous combustion proved another fruitful source of barn fires.

The advantages of standardized fire equipment cannot be denied. This was again proved in the recent fire which destroyed the James I. Choate mill at Jonesboro, Ill. The Jonesboro fire department was unable to control the blaze and the fire department of Anna, which joins Jonesboro on one end was called upon to help. But the Anna hoses would not fit the Jonesboro fire plugs and were useless. The mill was completely destroyed.

Risks taken in placing insurance with foreign companies not admitted to sell insurance under the laws of the United States are sharply shown in a bulletin just issued by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce insurance department, Washington, D. C. In case of an honest difference of opinion over a claim, a policyholder of a domestic or admitted foreign insurance company can appeal to the state insurance commissioner or start suit in an American court. This is impossible with foreign non-admitted companies, with which his only hope of redress would be in a suit abroad. Bringing such a suit is expensive and consumes a lot of time, besides which it confronts the policyholder with foreign laws.

A com'ite of the National Board of Fire Underwriters has proposed standardization of state fire insurance rating laws thruout the country. Among its recommendations is a plan for making every fire insurance company or other authorized insurer against loss by fire or lightning in each state, maintain or become a member of a rating buro, and subscribe for and adopt the rules, regulations and rates of the buro. Each risk could be subscribed in only one rating buro. The buro would consist of one or more insurers. When 2 or more insurers were included the membership of any authorized insurer applying would have to be admitted so long as he agreed to abide by the rules and regulations. The Commissioner of Insurance would have complete power to examine any rating buro as often as he deemed expedient and file a report in the state insurance department. A ruling against discrimination in charges for risks is also included.

A County Agent's Duty.

Some Ohio county agents are evidently not keenly aware of the limits of their duties and are taking advantage of the opportunities about them without paying much attention to the effects of their activities on their standing in the community.

The question raised has been promulgated before and has been investigated. According to the laws of Ohio, county agents have no authority to act as purchasing agents, nor will any of them admit they are acting as such.

Another investigation is being instituted by Sec'y Tanner, Columbus, O., who asks that evidence of the purchasing agent situation be turned over to him for use in approaching county, state and federal authorities.

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company
DES MOINES, IOWA
J. A. KING, President GEO. A. WELLS, Secretary
A Legal Reserve Mutual Fire Insurance Company

LIGHTNING and LOCOMOTIVE SPARKS

Were two of the largest known causes of fire in Flour Mills and Grain Elevators in 1924.

The insurance saving pays for protection against both.

A metal roofed, iron cladded plant, properly grounded, gives almost certain protection against both, and takes the lowest insurance rate.

Our records show no losses from lightning on plants having standard lightning protection, either by lightning rods or grounded metal sides and roof.

Write your Insurance Company or this office for standards and estimates of insurance saving.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois
Representing the
Mill Mutual Fire Insurance Companies

Organized 1902
TR-STATE MUTUAL GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INS. CO.
LUVERNE, MINN.
We write Fire and Tornado Insurance on Grain Elevators, Residence and Mercantile Property.
Our Grain Policy requiring monthly reports affords the Grain Dealer full protection on all stocks on hand. Write us for particulars.
E. A. BROWN, President E. H. MORELAND, Secretary
W. J. SHANARD, Vice President W. Z. SHARP, Treasurer

Have You Seed For Sale?

Do You Wish To Buy Seed?

See our "Seeds For Sale—Wanted" Department This Number.

The Wake of the Storm

The Mid-West is the natural breeding ground of the Python of the Skies. Its visits are more frequent in April, May, June and July than during any other period.

No one knows where a Tornado will start, where it will strike, or where it will end.

We only know that it can wipe out the accumulations of a lifetime in the twinkle of an eye, and leave desolation and ruin in its wake.

You Can't Stop a Tornado:

But You Can Protect Yourself With A

"Grain Dealers Mutual"
Complete Wind Storm Policy

Check up the Windstorm Insurance on your elevator, stock, dwelling, household goods, mercantile buildings or other property you may own or control. It will be too late when the dark clouds begin to roll.

Write Wire Phone Call

Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
C. A. McCOTTER, Secretary
Western Department
300 Keeline Building Omaha, Nebraska

WELLER MADE CHICAGO

Grain Handling Equipment

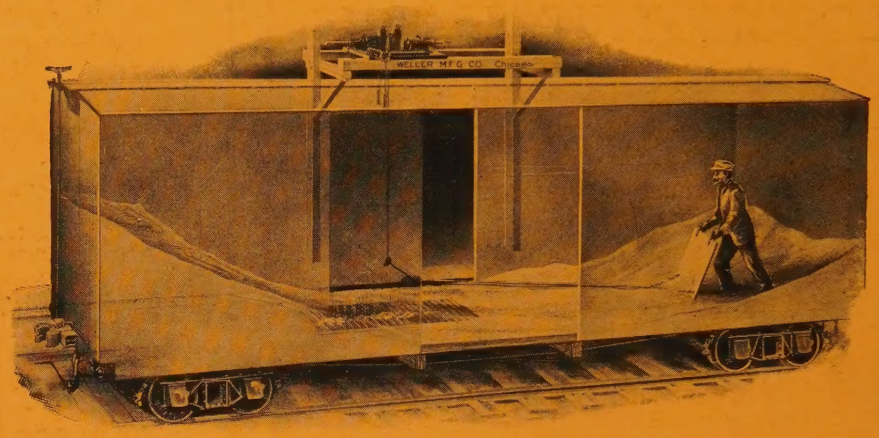
The Machinery With a Reputation

For Long Life and Low Maintenance Cost

SOMETHING NEW

WELLER POWER SHOVEL

Without Counter Weights or Counter Weight Rope
Less Noise
Less Vibration
Requires Less Space Than Any Power Shovel on the Market.



It is positive in action and never misses engaging the clutch. The driving pawl is of steel forged and hardened.

The driving mechanism is entirely enclosed, located within the winding drum. The clutch is designed so that when engaged it drives with area of the surface. This is 6 inches instead of about 1 inch as in all other makes this reduces the wear to a minimum.

The winding drum is centrally located in the supporting frame, so there are no right or left hand required.

It has few parts, is less liable to breakage on account of compact design and the liberal use of steel in the small parts.

The possible rope travel is 100 feet which is about double that of any other shovel. It will pull at any point the shovel is stopped and it requires less effort on the part of the operator.

It is shipped ready to install so time is saved in erection—all that it is necessary to do is to secure the shovel in place and attach the power.

While power shovels were originally designed for handling grain, they are being used for unloading coal, lime, sand, gravel, cement, cotton seed and other bulk. Materials from box cars are also used for reclaiming.

The Weller Shovel is fully protected by patents and on the later improvements the patents are pending.

Prices and Literature on Request

We manufacture a complete line of grain handling equipment.

WELLER MFG. CO.

1820-1856 N. Kostner Ave. Chicago, Ill.

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